

January 24, 2005-6

File: 62043.01

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Mr. Scott Smale
Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Corrective Actions
901 South Stewart Street, Suite 4001
Carson City, Nevada 89701-5249

**SUBJECT: Report of Asbestos Abatement Activities
Hawthorne Bowling Alley
Hawthorne, Nevada**

Reference: "Asbestos Abatement Specification, Hawthorne Bowling Alley, Hawthorne, Nevada", dated September 26, 2005, Kleinfelder, Inc.

Dear Mr. Smale:

Kleinfelder is pleased to provide this report of completion to the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) for asbestos abatement activities at the Hawthorne Bowling Alley, Hawthorne, Nevada (Plate 1, Attachment A). Kleinfelder provided asbestos abatement services to the NDEP at the Mineral County owned facility prior to planned demolition. The work was performed under the existing contract between Kleinfelder and the NDEP (Contract No. 06-015).

Background

C&G Environmental Consulting, LLC, prepared an Asbestos Survey for the Mineral County Board of Commissioners, dated August 3, 2005. The NDEP requested Kleinfelder review the asbestos survey and provide a scope of services and cost estimate to abate the identified asbestos containing materials (ACM). Identified ACM included interior wall panels and flooring, and exterior asbestos cement siding shingles. Kleinfelder provided a scope of services including the following tasks:

- Task 1: Prepare Asbestos Abatement Specification
- Task 2: Select Abatement Contractor
- Task 3: Perform Abatement Activities
- Task 4: Prepare Report of Completion

Future Site Activities

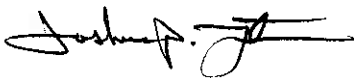
Mineral County plans to demolish the Hawthorne Bowling Alley building. As identified in Attachment B, the building roof consists of non-friable roofing material that does not need to be abated prior to demolition. However, proper demolition procedures must be followed, and all work must be performed in compliance with regulatory requirements. Additionally, unobserved ACM may be located beneath the ground surface within the abatement perimeter, and ACM is located on adjacent sites. Attachment B includes Recommendations and Guidelines for Demolition, including EPA regulatory requirements.

Closure

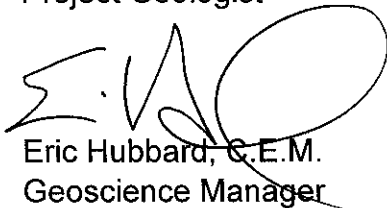
This report is intended to serve as a brief summary of asbestos abatement activities. This report should not be relied upon without a thorough review of the referenced Asbestos Abatement Specifications, and Attachments A and B. Please contact either of the undersigned at (775) 689-7800, if you have any questions or require any additional information regarding this report.

Respectfully submitted,

KLEINFELDER, INC.



Joshua P. Fortmann, C.E.M.
Project Geologist



Eric Hubbard, C.E.M.
Geoscience Manager

JPF:EH:am

Attachment A: Plates

Attachment B: Sato Environmental Consultants, Inc. Report

Attachment C: Diversified Demolition Company Report and ~~Hawthorne Utilities Waste Disposal Invoice~~

Kleinfelder subcontracted Sato Environmental Consultants, Inc., to provide abatement contractor oversight and final clearance services. This was intended to avoid a conflict of interest since Kleinfelder hired the abatement contractor to provide abatement services at the Mineral County owned facility, and since Mineral County is also a Kleinfelder subcontractor.

Scope of Services

Kleinfelder prepared the referenced Asbestos Abatement Specification (Specification) for the Hawthorne Bowling Alley. The Specification described procedures and protocol to be used by the contractor during abatement activities. Three asbestos abatement contractors attended the pre-bid meeting held at the subject site on September 27, 2005. The Specification was provided to the contractors, material quantities were estimated for bid purposes, and abatement bids were requested. Material quantities are documented in the Specification. Plates 2, 3 and 4 (Photo 5), Attachment A, document pre-abatement conditions of the building exterior and interior.

Based on the abatement proposal fees and contractor ability to respond within a short time frame, Diversified Demolition Company of Reno, Nevada, was selected as the asbestos abatement contractor. Kleinfelder subcontracted Diversified Demolition, to provide services in accordance with the Specification. As previously stated, Kleinfelder subcontracted Sato Environmental Consultants, Inc., a Nevada licensed abatement consultant, to provide contractor oversight and final clearance services.

Diversified Demolition Company performed asbestos abatement and disposal activities in accordance with the prepared Specification. Certification documentation for asbestos abatement personnel and disposal documentation is included as Attachment B. Abatement activities occurred on October 3, 4, 10, 11, 14 and 18, 2005. Kleinfelder provided oversight services including site visits on October 11, 14 and 17, 2005, and communication with both subcontractors. Plates 4 and 5, Attachment A, show building views during and after abatement. Sato Environmental Consultants, Inc. provided onsite contractor oversight and final clearance services. Interior final clearance was performed following abatement activities to allow reoccupation of the building. Exterior final visual clearance was performed to confirm the abatement of visible ACM within the specified perimeter. The abatement perimeter was set at 50 feet from the building footprint to provide an area for future demolition equipment operation. Multiple visual inspections of the area, followed by a final visual clearance, were performed following abatement. Documentation of asbestos abatement monitoring and final clearance performed by Sato Environmental Consultants, Inc. is included as Attachment B.

Attachment A

Plates



**SUBJECT
SITE**

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KLEINFELDER

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RENO, NEVADA 89502
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SITE VICINITY MAP

HAWTHORNE BOWLING ALLEY
HAWTHORNE, NEVADA

PLATE

1

PROJECT NO. 30-YP5-P80



Photo 1:
Front entrance to
bowling alley.



Photo 2:
Facing southwest at
front of bowling alley.
Damaged asbestos
cement tile visible on
upper left portion of
building.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Asbestos Abatement
Hawthorne Bowling Alley
Hawthorne, Nevada

PLATE

2



Photo 3:
Broken asbestos
cement tiles on ground
at bowling alley exterior.



Photo 4:
Asbestos containing
floor tile in bowling alley
bathroom.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Asbestos Abatement
Hawthorne Bowling Alley
Hawthorne, Nevada

PLATE

3



Photo 5:
Bowling alley interior,
asbestos containing
wall panels on portions
of side walls.



Photo 6: Areas of
abated flooring and wall
panels (brown areas on
background wall).

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Asbestos Abatement
Hawthorne Bowling Alley
Hawthorne, Nevada

PLATE

4



Photo7:
Containment at
bowling alley
entrance.



Photo 8:
Visqueen lined
roll-off bin for
waste disposal.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Asbestos Abatement
Hawthorne Bowling Alley
Hawthorne, Nevada

PLATE

5

Attachment B

Sato Environmental Consultants, Inc. Report



224 Vassar Street, Suite A, Reno, NV 89502 * PHONE: (775) 324-4044 * FAX: (775) 324-4635
E-MAIL: andrew@satoenviro.com

December 7, 2005

Kleinfelder, Inc.
Mr. Josh Fortmann, Project Manager
4875 Longley Lane, Suite 100
Reno, Nevada 89502-5953

Regarding: Final Report for Non-Friable Asbestos Abatement Project Monitoring, Inspections, Air Clearances & Visual Clearances Performed for Mineral County to Accommodate Demolition of the Hawthorne Bowling Alley; Additionally Provided are Guidelines, Recommendations and Regulatory Requirements for Demolition of the Structure Following the Abatement.

Sato Environmental Project # 134-09(B)

Dear Mr. Fortmann:

As contracted, Sato Environmental Consultants, Inc. provided professional services to Kleinfelder, Inc. including abatement project design and monitoring of the project through final clearance. Sato Environmental monitored the removal of Non-Friable Asbestos Containing Materials (ACMs) that required removal prior to demolition of the Hawthorne Bowling Alley located on Lexington Street between 18th and 20th Streets in Hawthorne, Nevada. The ACMs abated were in the forms of 12" X 12" Vinyl Asbestos Tile (VAT) and mastic and Asbestos Cement (AC) wall panels from the interior of the building and exterior AC wall shingles. The ACMs abated during the project were Non-Friable. Mineral County's plans to demolish the structure could eliminate clearance requirements, however, based on the potential re-occupancy of the Bowling alley prior to demolition, air clearances were deemed necessary. Sato Environmental performed pre and post abatement visual inspections, project monitoring and clearance air monitoring following removal of ACMs specified. This report summarizes Sato Environmental's Clearance Air Monitoring and Clearance Visual Inspections performed on the project following the asbestos abatement. Included in this report are recommendations, guidelines and regulatory requirements regarding demolition of the Bowling Alley structure.

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Mineral County's project representative expressed an elevated level of urgency regarding completion of the asbestos abatement prior to winter weather potentially delaying the project until the Spring of 2006. Based on Mineral County's desire to have the abatement project completed as soon as possible, the abatement project design, pre-bid job-walk, bid review, contractor selection, award of contract, contractor mobilization, abatement work, abatement monitoring, clearances and demobilization were performed on a fast-track basis.

Diversified Demolition (an Asbestos Abatement Contractor from Reno, licensed in Nevada) was the Asbestos Abatement Contractor selected by Kleinfelder to perform the asbestos abatement on the Bowling Alley abatement project. Mr. Anthony Valentine served as the Project Manager for Diversified Demolition and Mr. Santiago Lemus served as the on-site Abatement Supervisor for the abatement project.

The urgency of the project required Diversified to request a waiver of the 10 day waiting period typically required with 10 Day Asbestos Abatement Project written Notifications provided to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region IX and Nevada, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) on this type of project.

Scope of Work

The Abatement Contractor was required to remove the designated Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) as listed in the following table.

SCOPE OF ASBESTOS ABATEMENT WORK AT HAWTHORNE BOWLING ALLEY	
ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIAL TO BE REMOVED	APPROXIMATE QUANTITY
Exterior Asbestos Cement (AC) (Transite) Siding Shingles:	Quantity: 7,800 Sq. ft.
Interior AC (Transite) Wall Panels:	Quantity: 2,000 Sq. ft.
Floor Tile and Mastic:	Quantity: 600 Sq. ft.

The Non-Friable ACMs were in the forms of 12" X 12" Vinyl Asbestos Tile (VAT) & mastic from the Restrooms & Kitchen, interior 4' X 8' Asbestos Cement (AC) wall panels and exterior AC wall shingles from the Hawthorne Bowling Alley. The 4' X 8' AC wall panels were attached to the bottom four feet of the walls of the Bowling Alley in all areas except the walls parallel to the bowling lanes and the back areas where the pin setting equipment was located. The floor tile and mastic were on concrete slabs in the Restrooms and Kitchen of the building.

Abatement Schedule Summary

The following is a chronological summary of the abatement events for the project. A more detailed description of the abatement procedures utilized and information regarding monitoring and clearances for the project is provided following this section.

On Monday October 3, 2005, Mr. Santiago Lemus of Diversified Demolition and an abatement crew of five mobilized to the site to begin abatement operations at the Bowling Alley. The crew had correct personnel documents and EPA and OSHA Notifications to allow for starting of work on the project as scheduled.

On Tuesday October 4, 2005, Andrew Sato of Sato Environmental met on-site with Diversified's personnel and reviewed the scope of work to assure that abatement personnel understood the locations of the ACM designated for removal and issues regarding abatement preparatory measures in and around the Bowling Alley. The abatement crew proceeded with performing abatement work at the Bowling Alley for the rest of that week.

On Monday, October 10, 2005, Diversified's crew finished the exterior abatement at the bowling alley and began mobilization to their next project for Mineral County.

On Tuesday, October 11, 2005, Sato Environmental visually inspected Diversified's removal and cleaning to verify that all visible Floor Tile & Mastic residues and AC debris had been completely removed from the abated floor and wall surfaces in the Bowling Alley. The final inspection and visual clearance of the interior work areas passed.

On Tuesday, October 11, 2005, following completion of the post abatement visual inspections, Andrew Sato of Sato Environmental performed clearance air sampling inside the abated areas of the Bowling Alley.

On Tuesday, October 11, 2005, Sato Environmental performed a visual inspection of the exterior AC shingle abatement which failed due to the additional AC debris clean-up required.

On Friday, October 14, 2005, Final Air Clearance was granted regarding the interior work areas when the combination of PCM and TEM analytical results were evaluated.

On Tuesday, October 18, 2005, Andrew Sato of Sato Environmental performed the final visual inspection of Diversified's exterior AC shingle and debris removal and the final visual clearance passed.

On Tuesday, October 18, 2005, Diversified demobilized from the project site.

The abatement work was performed accordance with a schedule for both daily shift times and total days allowed which was acceptable to Kleinfelder and Mineral County.

Asbestos Abatement Procedures

HVAC Shutdown

The Abatement Contractor was required to assure that all HVAC equipment in the Bowling Alley be kept off-line and remain shut down until the abatement was completed.

Critical Barriers

The Abatement Contractor was required to separate each interior floor tile abatement work area from other building and exterior areas with containment critical barriers and was required to cover stationary surfaces in interior work areas with polyethylene sheeting.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

The Abatement Contractor was required to furnish Abatement personnel with appropriate respirators and P100 HEPA filters to perform the abatement work on the project. Disposable abatement suits with hoods and foot coverings were also provided to the abatement personnel to perform the abatement work.

Demolition to Access ACMs

The Contractor was required to include in their bid the performance of all necessary demolition to access AC Shingles and Panels and Floor Tile & Mastic in and/or on interior or exterior floors or walls of the structure being abated.

Worker and Equipment Decontamination Unit

The Abatement Contractor was required to install and maintain a two (2) chamber worker and tool decontamination unit at the entrance to the interior regulated areas. Where the decontamination unit was built for the AC abatement work area, a visible barrier for changing from street clothes into disposable suits was provided. A staging area for worker decontamination was designated at the exterior abatement areas. The Abatement Contractor was also required to have wet cloths, water buckets or bottles and a HEPA vacuum in the decontamination unit or staging area for cleaning of abatement personnel and tools exiting interior and/or exterior areas.

Air Filtration and Differential Pressure

The Abatement Contractor was required to install four 2,000 CFM ventilation units with High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filtration inside the bowling alley where floor tile & mastic and AC panels were being removed to establish negative differential pressure between the interior and exterior of the work area and scrub airborne contaminants from the air in the work areas from the start of removal through clearance.

Work Area Isolation

The Abatement Contractor was required to demarcate the exterior regulated work areas using asbestos hazard warning signs and barrier tape mounted to barricades or temporary fence posts. Caution tape was placed outside work area to keep non-abatement personnel from entering the interior of the Bowling Alley for the duration of the interior abatement work. During the abatement of AC wall shingles from the exterior of the Bowling Alley, Asbestos Warning or Caution Tape was placed outside the work area at a distance of 50 feet from the perimeter of the Bowling Alley to keep non-abatement personnel from entering the exterior abatement work area.

AC Interior Wall Panels and AC Exterior Shingles Abatement

The Abatement Contractor was required to demarcate the interior work areas with Asbestos Hazard signs and exterior work areas with Asbestos Hazard Warning barrier tape for the duration of the abatement. The workers placed 6-mil polyethylene drop sheets on the floor or ground to 10 feet out from the wall below AC wall materials in work areas to control the debris and wastewater runoff. Prior to AC shingle abatement the Abatement personnel donned respirators and disposable suits to pick up and bag all suspect debris to approximately 50 feet away from the building. To maintain the non-friable condition of the ACM, the shingles and panels were removed as intact as possible and wetted prior to, and during the abatement process. All ACM waste was bagged or packaged immediately and not allowed to accumulate on the ground sheeting. Included in the AC exterior shingle abatement is the removal of all tar-felt paper behind the shingles being removed. Additionally, all nails used to attach the AC panels and shingles to the building were removed and disposed of as contaminated with ACM. During removal of ACM debris on the ground the Abatement Contractor was required to pick up and bag all visible suspect and known ACM debris from the ground perimeter of the building to approximately 50 feet from the building, or to the property line (which ever boundary is nearest to the structure). This debris was to be bagged for disposal as asbestos containing waste.

Vinyl Asbestos Tile (VAT) and Mastic Removal

The Abatement Contractor was required to remove the VAT as intact as possible and bag the tile for disposal as ACM once removed from the sub-floor. The mastic was abated following the tile removal. Use of a chemical solvent for mastic removal was left to the Abatement Contractor's choosing, provided that solvent met the following requirements. The product was required to have a Flash Point of not less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit; be water-soluble, and not pose an unnecessary disposal challenge. The MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheets) were on site and remained on-site for the duration of the project.

Detail Cleaning Methods and Minimizing Friability

- 1) The crew used wet methods and vacuum cleaners equipped with HEPA filtration to control all dust and debris potentially created during the abatement work at the Bowling Alley.
- 2) The abatement crew pulled the nails during removal of the interior 4' X 8' AC wall panels and exterior wall shingles in an effort to reduce breakage, assure that the panels or shingles remained as intact as possible and prevent AC debris from remaining on nails following abatement.
- 3) The Floor Tile was also removed with minimal breakage to reduce the potential of rendering the non-friable ACM friable.
- 4) A leaf blower was utilized by the abatement crew following the abatement in each interior work area to suspend asbestos fibers and allow for more efficient scrubbing of airborne contaminants.

Authorization to Proceed With Removal

Upon completion of the containment and abatement area preparation, the crew was given authorization from Sato Environmental to proceed with removal of the non-friable ACMs.

Project Monitoring Inspections

On Tuesday October 4, 2005, Andrew Sato of Sato Environmental met on-site with Diversified's personnel and reviewed the scope of work to assure that abatement personnel understood the locations of the ACM designated for removal in and on the Bowling Alley. Andrew Sato reviewed the abatement preparatory measures on-site and conferred with Anthony Valentine, the assigned Project Manager for Diversified to make certain that any deficiencies were addressed. Anthony Valentine coordinated with Santiago Lemus, the on-site Supervisor while Andrew Sato was still on-site to assure that abatement preparatory deficiencies were addressed immediately. The abatement crew proceeded with performing abatement work at the Bowling Alley for the rest of that week. Andrew Sato conferred with Anthony Valentine several times a day during coordination and monitoring of the project.

Clearance Inspections, Air Sampling and Laboratory Analytical Results

The abatement was classified as non-friable and was performed to accommodate demolition of the Bowling Alley, however, based on potential re-occupancy of the building prior to demolition, air clearance sampling would be required by OSHA and was deemed necessary.

Bowling Alley Interior Air Clearance

On Tuesday, October 11, 2005, Andrew Sato visually inspected Diversified's removal and cleaning to verify that all visible Floor Tile & Mastic and AC Panels & debris in the interior work areas had been removed, the final visual clearance inspection passed.

On Tuesday, October 11, 2005, following completion of the post abatement visual inspections, Andrew Sato of Sato Environmental performed clearance air sampling inside the abated areas inside the Bowling Alley. As required by the NV, OSHA regulations, five (5) samples were collected in the work area for the clearance.

On Wednesday, October 12, 2005, the five air samples (134-09-A01 through 134-09-A05) and two (2) Field Blanks and one (1) Sealed Blank (134-09-A06 through 134-09-A08) were hand delivered to the Asbestos TEM Laboratory in Sparks, Nevada, which is a NIST, NVLAP accredited laboratory. The five (5) air samples collected were then analyzed by Phase Contrast Microscopy (PCM) in accordance with the NIOSH 7400 Method on a rush-turn-around basis.

On Wednesday, October 12, 2005, Sato Environmental received PCM analytical results and with the exception of Sample #134-09-A02, the PCM clearance air sampling would have passed based on the fact that the highest concentration in fibers per cubic centimeter (f/cc) of air sampled was 0.0049 f/cc, which placed those results well within the OSHA, PCM Clearance standard of 0.01 f/cc. The PCM result for Sample #134-09-A02 was 0.360 f/cc which does not meet OSHA's air clearance standard for asbestos. Sample #134-09-A02 was collected in an area of the building adjacent to an exterior wall where nuisance dust and/or fiberglass could have been drawn into the work area by the negative pressure created by the filtration units.

On Thursday, October 13, 2005, sample #134-09-A02 was forwarded to McCall & Spero Environmental Labs in Louisville, Kentucky for reanalysis by Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) in accordance with the NIOSH 7402 Method. TEM re-analysis was performed because it is the only analytical method available that could distinguish between Asbestos fibers and nuisance fibers such as fiberglass and cellulose which could be drawn into the work area.

On Friday, October 14, 2005, Sato Environmental received the TEM analytical result for the reanalysis of Sample #134-09-A02 that revealed a concentration of 0.0048 f/cc which then placed all of the air sample results well within OSHA's Clearance standard of 0.01 f/cc of air.

On Friday, October 14, 2005, Final Clearance was granted regarding the interior work areas when the combination of PCM and TEM analytical results were evaluated. The clearance air samples collected revealed concentrations of less than 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter (< 0.01 f/cc) by PCM analysis and <0.01 structures per cubic centimeter (<0.01 s/cc) by TEM analysis which are within the OSHA Clearance standard of < 0.01 f/cc or s/cc.

Bowling Alley Exterior Visual Clearance

On Tuesday, October 11, 2005, Sato Environmental performed a visual clearance inspection of the exterior AC shingle abatement which revealed that the shingles, tar paper behind the shingles and nails for attaching the shingles were sufficiently removed. The exterior inspection also revealed that the ground surface 50 foot perimeter around the building had visible AC debris remaining and Andrew Sato requested that additional detail cleaning of AC debris on the ground surface be performed. The exterior visual inspection failed due to the additional AC debris clean-up required, an additional visual clearance inspection would be scheduled at a later date after the additional debris clean-up was complete.

On Tuesday, October 18, 2005, several days after Diversified performed a third round of additional detail cleaning to remove small pieces of AC debris on the ground, Andrew Sato performed the final visual clearance inspection to verify that all visible AC exterior shingle debris had been removed from the soil in the abated 50 foot perimeter around the Bowling Alley. Based on no visible AC debris being discovered on the surface of the soil in the exterior abatement work area, the final inspection and visual clearance passed.

Aggressive Clearance Sampling Methods

Sato Environmental utilized a leaf blower prior to clearance air sampling in the interior work areas to suspend potentially remaining asbestos fibers in the air and provide representative sampling of any airborne asbestos fibers.

Sato Environmental also utilized a Drycal primary flow calibration instrument for air sample flow rate calibration. Each air sample was calibrated at the start of the air sampling period and again at the end of the air sampling period. The primary flow calibration unit does not require using a correction factor based on barometric pressure and temperature to determine actual air sampling flow rates as a rotameter calibration instrument typically does.

Compliance Monitoring

All required Asbestos Training Documentation, NV OSHA Asbestos Abatement Worker Licenses, OSHA Hazard Signs, Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters (GFCIS), Personal PPE and Containment sign-in logs for personnel entering the containment work area were provided.

Sato Environmental performed periodic site visits to verify that the abatement work performed by the Abatement Contractor and observed by Andrew Sato was in accordance with the Asbestos Abatement Specifications, the Supplemental Technical Specifications and Applicable Asbestos Abatement Regulations.

ACM Waste and Disposal

The ACM waste generated during the removal process was wrapped with 6 mil polyethylene sheeting or placed inside standard 6-mil asbestos waste bags. Proper EPA, DOT, and OSHA labeling for asbestos-containing waste was preprinted on the waste bags and generator labels listing Mineral County as the Owner and the site location were placed on the 6-mil asbestos waste containers. All ACM waste generated during the removal process was removed from the Bowling Alley prior to the end of the work shift and placed into a polyethylene sheeting lined waste dumpster provided by Mineral County for transportation to the local landfill located approximately one mile from the site. The waste generated was manifested and a record of the number of loads to the landfill and quantity of the loads was kept by the Abatement Project Supervisor.

Abatement Contractor Demobilization

Upon receipt of clearance for the work areas, Diversified's crew removed the remaining polyethylene sheeting included in the interior containment or exterior preparatory measures and disposed of the remaining polyethylene sheeting as ACM. At the end of the project and after removal of all containment measures was complete and following receipt of all final clearances the Abatement Contractor's personnel removed all remaining abatement associated materials and equipment from the project site.

Pre-Existing Conditions

Past demolition activities left AC Shingle debris on the ground where there were houses or structures adjacent to and surrounding the Bowling Alley. The demolition of structures in the past without removing the AC Shingles created a condition of soil contamination with visible pieces of AC shingles that range from 1/8th of a square inch to several square inches in size. Past heavy equipment usage for the previous demolition work processed the soil in the area surrounding the Bowling Alley to a condition that there is an unquantifiable potential of AC debris contamination beneath the surface of the soil. Sato Environmental made several rounds of visual inspections in an effort to reduce the possibility of surface soil contamination with AC debris. Without excavating the soil and potentially removing hundreds of cubic yards for disposal as ACM waste, there is no way to assure that no sub-surface contamination exists at the Bowling Alley site. Based on the fact that there is surface soil contamination with AC debris for numerous acres surrounding the Bowling Alley and the fact that Mineral County does not have funds to devote to cleaning up the entire area, it is not feasible to perform sub-surface excavation due to the potential of AC debris contamination being present underground.

The unique environmental condition which exists regarding potential asbestos contamination of soil surrounding the Bowling Alley required several consultations with EPA and OSHA representatives regarding compliance and approach to the abatement. The exterior abatement and clearance included in the Bowling Alley project is specific only to the footprint of the building and the ground beneath the building. Future disturbance of the soil in the area of the Bowling Alley by construction equipment or wind erosion could expose additional AC debris potentially remaining in the soil.

Recommendations and Guidelines for Demolition

The EPA allows for demolition of a structure with the Non-Friable ACM roofing material remaining in place provided the roofing material is Non-Friable, proper procedures are followed and the work is performed in compliance with regulatory requirements. Mineral County's regulatory compliance during demolition should include but not be limited to information included in this report and Mineral County should consult demolition professionals.

To support compliance with regulatory standards during demolition of the Bowling Alley structure where limited non-friable ACM is allowed to remain during demolition, the following recommendations, guidelines and excerpts from the EPA, NESHAPs Regulation have been incorporated into this report for reference.

- 1) Asbestos Awareness Training should be provided to demolition personnel that would be participating in the demolition activities of a structure with non-friable ACM remaining during demolition.
- 2) Inspections should be performed during demolition to verify that no ACMs are exposed during demolition that could have gone undiscovered during the Asbestos Assessment or as the abatement scope of work was completed.
- 3) Visual monitoring should be performed to assure that sufficient wetting with fire hoses is applied to construction materials to prevent any visual emissions during demolition of building with non-friable ACM remaining in the form of roofing material.
- 4) Visual monitoring should be performed to assure that sufficient water is applied to the non-friable ACM so that there are no visible emissions when the ACM waste is being loaded into waste hauling containers or trucks.
- 5) Segregate the non-friable ACM waste (when feasible) from the balance of the construction debris and load it into waste transports separate from typical construction debris.

- 6) Line waste hauling containers and/or truck beds with layers of six mil. polyethylene sheeting to assure that they are leak tight during transport of non-friable ACM waste to the landfill.
- 7) Area and/or Personnel exposure air monitoring could be required by OSHA during the demolition of Non-Friable ACM.
- 8) Non-Friable ACM waste allowed to be left during demolition of a structure is commonly disposed of as construction debris at landfill sites.

EPA Regulatory Requirements

The following section is from a manual which was prepared by TRC Environmental Corporation for the Stationary Source Compliance Division of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and has been added to this report for reference.

DEMOLITION PRACTICES UNDER THE ASBESTOS NESHAP

DEMOLITION PRACTICES UNDER THE ASBESTOS NESHAP

SECTION 1

DEMOLITION PRACTICES AND NONFRIABLE MATERIALS

INTRODUCTION

EPA revised the asbestos NESHAP regulations on November 20, 1990 (see 40 CFR Part 61 Subpart M). Although the NESHAP has not been revised to alter its applicability to friable and nonfriable asbestos-containing materials (ACM), nonfriable asbestos materials are now classified as either Category I or Category II material.

Category I material is defined as asbestos-containing resilient floor covering, asphalt roofing products, packings and gaskets. Asbestos-containing mastic is also considered a Category I material (EPA determination - April 9, 1991). Category II material is defined as all remaining types of non-friable ACM not included in Category I that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure. Nonfriable asbestos-cement products such as transite are an example of Category II material.

The asbestos NESHAP specifies that Category I materials which are not in poor condition and not friable prior to demolition do not have to be removed, except where demolition will be by intentional burning. However, regulated asbestos-containing materials (RACM) and Category II materials that have a high probability of being crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder as part of demolition must be removed before demolition begins.

PURPOSE

EPA has identified a need to address how specific demolition practices affect Category I and II nonfriable ACM. The purpose of this manual is to provide asbestos NESHAP inspectors with such information.

This manual is intended to apply primarily to demolition and cleanup activities for buildings that contain Category I nonfriable ACM. Although references will be made to Category II nonfriable ACM, for the purposes of this document, it and all other RACM will be assumed to have been removed prior to the start of actual demolition activities. Work practices associated solely with building renovations will not be addressed.

This manual is designed to assist the asbestos NESHAP inspector in identifying practices that normally do or do not make Category I nonfriable ACM become regulated asbestos-containing material (RACM). Applicability determinations (both formal and informal) provided by the Regional NESHAP Coordinators have been incorporated into the appropriate sections of this document in an effort to promote nationwide consistency in applying the asbestos NESHAP to these demolition practices.

Activities associated with site cleanup such as segregation, reduction, and on and offsite disposal of ACM are discussed because they may take place during or after the major demolition activities at a site and consequently may influence a demolition contractor's choice of methods

DEFINITIONS

The following definitions taken from the November 20, 1990 revision of the asbestos NESHAP regulation are provided for ease of reference.

Adequately wet means sufficiently mix or penetrate with liquid to prevent the release of particulates. If visible emissions are observed coming from asbestos-containing material, then that material has not been adequately wetted. However, the absence of visible emissions is not sufficient evidence of being adequately wet.

Asbestos-containing waste materials means mill tailings or any waste that contains commercial asbestos and is generated by a source subject to the provisions of this subpart. This term includes filters from control devices, friable asbestos waste material, and bags or other similar packaging contaminated with commercial asbestos. As applied to demolition and renovations operations, this term also includes regulated asbestos-containing material waste and materials contaminated with asbestos including disposable equipment and clothing.

Category I nonfriable asbestos-containing material (ACM) means asbestos-containing packings, gaskets, resilient floor covering, and asphalt roofing products containing more than one percent asbestos as determined using the method specified in appendix A, subpart F, 40 CFR part 763, section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy.

Category II nonfriable ACM means any material, excluding Category I nonfriable ACM, containing more than one percent asbestos as determined using the methods specified in appendix A, subpart F, 40 CFR part 763, section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

Cutting means to penetrate with a sharp-edged instrument and includes sawing, but does not include shearing, slicing, or punching.

Demolition means the wrecking or taking out of any load-supporting structural member of a facility together with any related handling operations or the intentional burning of any facility.

Regulated asbestos-containing material (RACM) means (a) Friable asbestos material, (b) Category I nonfriable ACM that has become friable, (c) Category I nonfriable ACM that will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading, or (d) Category II nonfriable ACM that has a high probability of becoming or has become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by the forces expected to act on the material in the course of demolition or renovation operations regulated by this subpart. Remove means to take out RACM or facility components that contain or are covered with RACM from any facility.

Visible emissions means any emissions, which are visually detectable without the aid of instruments, coming from RACM or asbestos-containing waste material, or from any asbestos milling, manufacturing, or fabricating operation. This does not include condensed, uncombined water vapor.

Waste generator means any owner or operator of a source covered by this subpart whose act or process produces asbestos-containing waste material.

Waste shipment record means the shipping document, required to be originated and signed by the waste generator, used to track and substantiate the disposition of asbestos-containing waste material.

STATE AND LOCAL REGULATIONS

State and local asbestos regulations are sometimes more stringent than the asbestos NESHAP regulations. This does not imply, however, that Category I nonfriable ACM is necessarily removed from a building prior to demolition. Contractors surveyed during research conducted in the preparation of this manual indicated that they typically treated Category I nonfriable ACM as RACM only when the owner or operator of the building being demolished was a state or local government agency or when project specifications explicitly specified that one or more of the Category I nonfriable ACM materials be removed prior to the start of demolition.

ABATEMENT PRIOR TO DEMOLITION

Demolition contractors typically require that a building owner/operator accept responsibility for the removal of all asbestos-containing materials found during the building inspection prior to the start of demolition activities. Several contractors indicated that if suspect ACM became exposed during demolition activities, and there was no prior knowledge of its existence at the start of demolition activities, that potential asbestos NESHAP requirements would be disregarded unless a change order was immediately processed by the owner/operator requesting the time and materials necessary to achieve compliance with the asbestos NESHAP. Such practices are in direct violation of the asbestos NESHAP.

Category I materials are considered RACM only when they "will be or have been subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading", they are in "poor condition" and "friable", or the structure in which they are located will be demolished by burning. (Definitions for these terms and additional information concerning Category I nonfriable ACM can be found in the preamble to the November 1990 revised asbestos NESHAP (SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION, Section IV - Significant Comments..., Demolition and Renovation, Nonfriable ACM and Broken ACM).

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The following information details specific pre-demolition and demolition practices and their impact on Category I nonfriable ACM. The information has been compiled from telephone surveys of demolition contractors, the viewing of activities at a number of demolition sites, and formal and informal EPA applicability determinations. The

effects of various demolition practices on asbestos-cement products are also discussed. Since the applicability of the asbestos NESHAP to Category II nonfriable materials is determined on a case-by-case basis, it is hoped that this additional information will help foster nationwide consistency in the application of the regulation to these materials.

As you will see, many of the various demolition techniques described do not, by themselves, cause Category I nonfriable ACM to become RACM. However, in many cases, post-demolition waste consolidation, cleanup, and recycling efforts can cause both Category I nonfriable ACM and Category II nonfriable ACM to become RACM. If that is likely to happen, such materials must be considered RACM and be treated as such. Post-demolition activities which can affect Category I and II materials will be detailed later in this manual.

ASPHALT ROOFING PRODUCTS

The pre-demolition terms and conditions (governmental regulations, contract specifications) discussed in Section 2 also influence the handling of asbestos-containing roofing materials.

Pre-demolition Roof Removal

If preliminary assessment has determined that roofing materials contain asbestos, and regulations or contract specifications dictate removal of such material prior to demolition, licensed abatement contractors may be required to do the removal. Alternatively, the demolition contractor may undertake the operation.

Roofs may be removed in a variety of ways. Demolition personnel may use sledge hammers, pry bars, axes, adzes, shovels, ice chippers and roof-cutting saws to remove the roofing materials. They also may use tractor-mounted rotating blade cutters, power plows and power slicers. Use of roof-cutting saws, either hand-or power-driven, or tractor-mounted, are of great concern, since they can generate asbestos-containing dust from roofing materials. The sawing of Category I nonfriable ACM roofing material and the debris created by the sawing are regulated by the asbestos NESHAP. Since power plows and power slicers do not sand, grind, cut or abrade the roofing materials, their use and resultant debris are not subject to the asbestos NESHAP regulation. Category I nonfriable ACM roofing squares that have been decontaminated may be disposed of with other demolition debris or at an asbestos landfill.

Demolition with Roofing Materials in Place

Since demolition activities do not include sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading, Category I asbestos-containing roofing materials not in poor condition and not friable are not considered RACM and are allowed to remain in place during demolition.

DEMOLITION PRACTICES BY METHOD

Methods of destruction employed at demolition sites include the use of heavy machines, explosions/implosions, and hand methods. All of these methods cause Category II nonfriable ACM to become RACM; however, Category I nonfriable ACM (packings, gaskets, resilient floor coverings, asphaltic roofing materials, mastic) that is not in poor condition and not friable prior to the demolition operation may be subjected to most of these techniques without becoming RACM. The following describes various demolition techniques and their effects on nonfriable materials. All Category I nonfriable ACM referenced is presumed not to be in poor condition and not friable prior to the demolition operation.

HEAVY MACHINERY RAZING OPERATIONS

For the purposes of this document heavy machinery (or equipment) includes large motorized vehicles such as bulldozers with rakes, top loaders, backhoes, skid loaders/bobcats, hydraulic excavators, and other similar machinery used for transporting, moving, or dislodging of materials at a demolition site. Cranes equipped with wrecking balls, clamshells, or buckets are also considered heavy machinery.

Heavy machinery is used at demolition sites for both razing operations and post-demolition activities. "Razing", the process which reduces a building's structural skeleton to rubble, typically occurs after the building's interior has been gutted by hand.

Use of heavy machinery during the razing process causes Category II nonfriable ACM, but not Category I nonfriable ACM to become RACM. Use of such equipment during subsequent operations, such as waste consolidation, however, is a major concern which will be addressed in Section 5 of this document.

Bulldozers and Similar Machinery

Included in this grouping of heavy machinery are all types of bulldozers, backhoes, top loaders and skid loaders/bobcats commonly used in conjunction with hand methods to raze buildings. Bulldozers move on tracks whereas backhoes, top loaders, and skid loaders operate on rubber tires.

Only if a great deal of working space exists at a site, and a precisely-controlled demolition is not necessary, can bulldozers such as 977 loaders and D-9s be used to demolish a building. These bulldozers are typically equipped with giant rakes designed to ram building walls and move debris.

977's or D-9s may be used to undermine a building, but hydraulic excavators (discussed later in this section) are usually used for this purpose. Backhoes and top loaders are mainly used for moving debris and tearing off sections of walls and other building components.

Skid loaders, machines commonly used to load skids or pallets onto trucks, may be specially equipped with a type of ram for use during demolitions and are usually of the "bobcat" type.

The razing of a building using the heavy machinery described above causes Category II nonfriable ACM, but not Category I nonfriable ACM to become RACM.

Hydraulic Excavators

Hydraulic excavators, such as EL-300s, 225s or 215s, resemble a combination bulldozer/backhoe and operate on tracks. They are easier to use and provide greater control during demolition than the bulldozers described above. However, since they too raze buildings by ramming and tearing, like bulldozers, their use in congested areas is limited. Nearby buildings must be protected from the falling debris; plywood may be applied over the windows and rubber tires may be used to cushion and prevent damage to walls of adjacent structures.

On rare occasions, hydraulic excavators may be used to topple one-or two-story buildings by means of an undermining process. The strategy is to undermine the building while controlling the manner and direction in which it falls. The demolition project manager (who in many jurisdictions must be licensed by the city or state) must determine where undermining is necessary so that a building falls in the desired manner and direction. The walls are typically undermined at a building's base, but this is not always the case as building designs may dictate otherwise. Safety and cleanup considerations are also taken into account in determining the methods to be used.

December 7, 2005

Kleinfelder, Inc.

Air and Visual Clearances Report for Abatement of ACM
Prior to Demolition of Hawthorne Bowling Alley

Since the toppling of a building constitutes a safety hazard and generates enormous quantities of dust, many cities and towns will not approve of this method of demolition. Where the practice is allowed, the contractor may be required to keep the structure wet during demolition. Hydrant permits may be required and, because of the wetting restrictions, such demolitions may be impossible to accomplish during the winter.

Hydraulic excavators are also used to conduct cleanup activities such as excavation, fill burial, material reduction, and material load-out. The use of hydraulic excavators during the razing process causes Category II nonfriable ACM, but not Category I nonfriable ACM to become RACM.

ONSITE WASTE HANDLING PROCEDURES

INTRODUCTION

At the present time it is not demolition operations and ordinary cleanup activities but the post-demolition activities involving waste consolidation and recycling of Category I and II materials which are of greater concern. If such activities subject either Category I or II nonfriable ACM to sanding, grinding, cutting or abrading, the materials become RACM and are then subject to the provisions of the asbestos NESHAP.

In general, since cleanup activities such as loading waste debris onto trucks for disposal do not subject nonfriable materials to sanding, grinding, cutting or abrading, such materials are not considered asbestos-containing waste materials and are not regulated by the asbestos NESHAP.

However, waste consolidation efforts which involve the use of jack hammers or other mechanical devices such as grinders to break up asbestos-containing concrete or other materials covered or coated with Category I nonfriable ACM, are subject to the regulation.

In addition, operations such as waste recycling which sand, grind, cut, or abrade Category I or II nonfriable ACM are subject to the asbestos NESHAP. When these types of activities are performed, Category I and II nonfriable ACM become RACM.

The following details the post-demolition activities of waste consolidation (segregation and reduction), waste load-out and onsite waste disposal and their effects on nonfriable ACM.

Vehicular Traffic Impact

Rubber-tired Vehicles

If nonfriable ACM is intentionally run over by rubber-tired vehicles as a means of segregation, it does not automatically become RACM but must be examined for damage. If it has become extensively damaged, i.e., it was sanded, ground, cut or abraded during segregation, it becomes RACM and is subject to the NESHAP regulation.

Tracked Vehicles

Although tractor treads present greater risks of causing extensive damage to nonfriable ACM, limiting their use at demolition sites is not considered practical. Intentionally running over nonfriable ACM with tractor treads as a means of segregation is considered grinding; material thus treated becomes RACM.

OFFSITE WASTE HANDLING PROCEDURES

The issues discussed in this section include landfills, recycling centers, conversion facilities, and renovation activities. Since EPA has taken a "cradle to grave" approach regarding the disposition of ACM, responsibility for the ultimate fate of Category I ACM rests with all individuals involved in handling the material.

Landfills

Category I and II ACM that has become RACM must be disposed of in a landfill that operates in accordance with 61.150 and 61.154, or in an EPA-approved conversion facility described in 61.155 of the asbestos NESHAP.

Category I and II nonfriable ACM which has not become RACM during demolition may be disposed of in a landfill that normally accepts construction debris. However, if Category I or II nonfriable ACM is sanded, ground, cut or abraded before it is buried at the landfill, it is subject to the asbestos NESHAP.

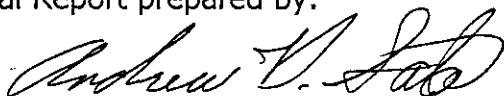
Recycling Centers

At the present time, EPA does not allow either Category I or II nonfriable demolition debris to go to any facility (e.g., a cement recycling facility) that will sand, grind, cut or abrade it or otherwise turn it into RACM waste. Recycling facilities which cause non-RACM waste to become RACM waste are subject to the provisions of the asbestos NESHAP (See Appendix I).

DISCLAIMER

This manual was prepared by TRC Environmental Corporation for the Stationary Source Compliance Division of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. It has been completed in accordance with EPA Contract No. 68D20059, Work Assignment No. IA2-19. This document is intended for information purposes ONLY, and may not in any way be interpreted to alter or replace the coverage or requirements of the asbestos National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M. Any mention of product names does not constitute endorsement by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Final Report prepared by:



Andrew D. Sato

Licensed Asbestos Consultant

Nevada License No. IJPM0048

CA Asbestos Certification (CAC) #97-2286

Attachments: PCM & TEM analytical Results and Field Sample Data/Chain-of-Custody Sheets.



ASBESTOS TEM LABORATORIES, INC

Accredited by
U.S. Dept. of Commerce



NVLAP Lab Code 200104-0

Oct/12/2005

Mr. Andrew Sato
Sato Environmental
224 Vassar Street, Suite A
Reno, NV 89502

RE: LABORATORY REPORT # 104804
Phase contrast microscopy analytical results for 5 air sample(s).
Job Site: Hawthorne Bowling Alley/ Lexington St Btwn 18th & 20th St
Job No.: 134-09/Kleinfelder

Enclosed please find the analytical results for one or more air samples submitted for phase contrast microscopy (PCM) analysis. All analysts participate in the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) Asbestos Analyst Registry Registry proficiency testing program.

Prior to analysis, air sample cassettes are logged-in and all data pertinent to the sample is recorded into a computer based laboratory information management system. The samples are checked for damage or disruption of any chain-of-custody seals. A unique laboratory ID number is assigned to each sample. A hard copy log-in sheet containing all pertinent information concerning the sample is generated. This and all other relevant paper work are kept with the sample throughout the analytical procedures to assure proper sample tracking.

After sample login is complete, the air samples are analyzed as follows: Air filters are individually removed from the cassette holders, a quarter section is separated and placed onto a glass microscope slide. The filter section is collapsed using a "QuikFix" acetone vaporizer. A drop of Triacetin is added and a coverslip is emplaced over the filter. The slide is then placed under an Olympus CH-2 or Meiji ML-POL Phase Contrast Microscope. Fibers are counted until either 100 fibers are counted in a minimum of 20 fields or 100 fields total are observed. Analytical results are calculated according to NIOSH 7400 protocols. Data is then compiled into a standard report format and subjected to a quality assurance review before the information is released to the client.

Sincerely Yours,

Laboratory Manager
ASBESTOS TEM LABORATORIES, INC.

PHASE CONTRAST MICROSCOPY ANALYTICAL REPORT

NIOSH 7400 Method

Page: 1 of 1

Contact: Mr. Andrew Sato	Samples Submitted: 8	Report No.: 104804
Address: Sato Environmental 224 Vassar Street, Suite A Reno, NV 89502	Samples Analyzed: 5	Date Submitted: Oct-12-05
	Job Site / No. Hawthorne Bowling Alley/ Lexington St Btwn 18th & 20th St 134-09/Kleinfelder	Date Reported: Oct-12-05

SAMPLE ID	FIBERS per CC	95% UCL	FIBERS per FIELDS	FIBERS per FILTER	LOCATION / DESCRIPTION
134-09-A01. Lab ID # 945-00459-001	0.0030	0.0048	$\frac{10.0}{100}$	4904	A01, Refer to Sketch, Clearance <u>Volume(L)</u> <u>Pump Time(Min)</u> <u>Flow Rate(LPM)</u> 1661.6 176 9.441
134-09-A02. Lab ID # 945-00459-002	0.0360	0.0490	$\frac{125.0}{100}$	61306	A02, Refer to Sketch, Clearance <u>Volume(L)</u> <u>Pump Time(Min)</u> <u>Flow Rate(LPM)</u> 1701.5 175 9.723
134-09-A03. Lab ID # 945-00459-003	0.0032	0.0052	$\frac{11.0}{100}$	5395	A03, Refer to Sketch, Clearance <u>Volume(L)</u> <u>Pump Time(Min)</u> <u>Flow Rate(LPM)</u> 1664.5 173 9.627
134-09-A04. Lab ID # 945-00459-004	0.0035	0.0055	$\frac{12.0}{100}$	5885	A04, Refer to Sketch, Clearance <u>Volume(L)</u> <u>Pump Time(Min)</u> <u>Flow Rate(LPM)</u> 1690.6 172 9.829
134-09-A05. Lab ID # 945-00459-005	0.0049	0.0074	$\frac{17.0}{100}$	8338	A05, Refer to Sketch, Clearance <u>Volume(L)</u> <u>Pump Time(Min)</u> <u>Flow Rate(LPM)</u> 1698.2 171 9.931
134-09-A06. Lab ID # 945-00459-006	NA Field Blank	NA	$\frac{NA}{100}$	NA	Field Blank <u>Volume(L)</u> <u>Pump Time(Min)</u> <u>Flow Rate(LPM)</u>
134-09-A07. Lab ID # 945-00459-007	NA Filed Blank	NA	$\frac{NA}{100}$	NA	Field Blank <u>Volume(L)</u> <u>Pump Time(Min)</u> <u>Flow Rate(LPM)</u>
134-09-A08. Lab ID # 945-00459-008	NA Sealed Blank	NA	$\frac{NA}{100}$	NA	Sealed Blank <u>Volume(L)</u> <u>Pump Time(Min)</u> <u>Flow Rate(LPM)</u>
 Lab ID #					<u>Volume(L)</u> <u>Pump Time(Min)</u> <u>Flow Rate(LPM)</u>
 Lab ID #					<u>Volume(L)</u> <u>Pump Time(Min)</u> <u>Flow Rate(LPM)</u>

Detection Limit = 7 Fibers/MM2

Lab Manager C. Neil Upchurch Analyst C. Neil Upchurch
 ASBESTOS TEM LABORATORIES, INC. 1016 GREG STREET, SPARKS, NV 89431 (775) 359-3377
 With Main Office in Berkeley, CA (510) 704-8930

224 Vassar Street, Suite A, Reno, NV 89502 * PHONE: (775) 324-4044 * FAX: (775) 324-4635 E-MAIL: andrew@satoenviro.com

1 Date: 10 / 11 / 05

AIR SAMPLE DATA SHEET (Rev.05/03)

Pa

Page 1 of 1

2 Project #/Client: 134-09 / KLEINFELDER

3 Monitor Name(s): Andrew D. Sato

4 Site Name/Location: HAWTHORNE BOWLING ALLEY / LEXINGTON ST. BETWEEN

5 Project Location: BUILDING INTERIOR

Analytical Specs: (Circled Info Requested)	6 (PCM)	TEM	AAS	Other	7 (Rush)	24 Hr	2 Day	Circle one.	8	Call	FAX	Email	X	Results
Analytical Specs: (Circled Info Requested) 6 (PCM) TEM AAS Other 7 (Rush) 24 Hr 2 Day (Circle one.) 8 Call FAX Email X Results														

[illegible]

Abbreviations: 19: Cassette Height 20: I=(in work area), O=(outside work area) 21: Por I=Pipe or Tank insul., AC=acoustic ceiling, FP=fireproofing, DU=duct Insul., DWJC=drywall/joint compound, FL=flooring, R=roofing 22: AG=aggressive, N=non-aggress 23: C1=0.8 micron(PCM), C2=0.45 micron(TEMC) C3= 8-37mm(LEAD)

24 Relinquished By: Andrew D. Sato 25 Name (printed) & Company: Andrew D. Sato / Sato Environmental 26 Date/Time: 10/12/05 @ 09:00

Received By: C. Neil Uebber Name (printed) & Company: C. Neil Uebber / ATEM Date/Time: 10/12/2009 09:04

Relinquished By: _____ Name (printed) & Company: _____ Date/Time: _____

Received By: _____ Name (printed) & Company: _____ Date/Time: _____



McCall and Spero
Environmental, Inc.

Specialists in Microanalysis

1831 Williamson Court • Suite 100 • Louisville, KY 40223
Phone (502) 244-7135 • (800) 841-0180 • FAX (502) 244-7136

E-mail: customerservice@mselabs.com • Website: www.mselabs.com

Date: October 14, 2005

Attention: Andrew Sato
Sato Environmental Consultants, Inc.

Subject: Analysis of air samples for asbestos mineral fibers by
Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM)

RE: MSE-O145SECP
Hawthorne Bowling Alley - Building Interior Project
SEC #134-09 Kleinfelder

Dear Mr. Sato:

McCall and Spero Environmental, Inc. has completed the analysis of the air sample we received from your office on October 14, 2005. This sample represents the TEM samples for the Hawthorne Bowling Alley - Building Interior Project / SEC #134-09 Kleinfelder.

According to your instructions, this sample was analyzed using the NIOSH 7402 "PCM Equivalent" counting method. This method is intended to provide information on the presence or absence of asbestos fibers in the approximate size range detected by PCM. Briefly, asbestos structures greater than or equal to 5.0µm in length and 0.25 µm in diameter having an aspect ratio greater or equal to 3:1 were counted. Results are expressed as: 1) asbestos fibers 5.0µm in length and 0.25µm in diameter/cc and 2) asbestos fibers 5.0µm in length and 0.25µm in diameter/mm².

The results for the one (1) sample taken are summarized in Table I. TEM sample analysis printouts are also attached.

Thank you for consulting McCall and Spero Environmental, Inc. Should you have any questions concerning these results, please contact our office.

Sincerely,

S. Dewayne Lear, B.S.
TEM Laboratory Director

SUMMARY OF PCM EQUIVALENT TEM RESULTS / NIOSH 7402

TABLE I

"PCM Equivalent" Analysis

Project Name: Hawthorne Bowling Alley - Building Interior Project SEC #134-09 Kleinfelder

McCall and Spero Project No: MSE-O145SECP

MSE Lab ID	Client ID	# of Fibers	Asb. Type	Sample Vol. (l)	Calculated Analytical Sensitivity (F/cc)	Conc. (F/cc)	Conc. (F/mm ²)
P02	A02	2	CH	1701	0.0024	0.0048	21.3

Filter Type: MCE

Filter diameter: 25mm

Effective filter Area: 385mm²

Filter Size: 0.45um

Mean Grid Square Area: 0.00940mm²

Grid Openings Analyzed Per Sample: 10

Area Analyzed Per Sample: 0.0940mm²

Non-Asbestos Debris: Non-Fibrous Debris

Notes:

NFD = No Fibers Detected

NA = Not Applicable

BDL = Below Detectable Limit

CH = Chrysotile A = Amosite

F/mm² = asbestos fibers greater than 5.0um length & 0.25um diameter per square millimeter.

F/cc = asbestos fibers greater than 5.0um length & 0.25um diameter per square millimeter.

* Single fiber detection limits are used when no structures are detected.

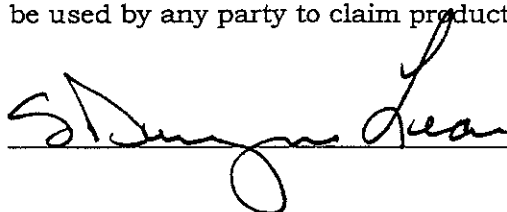
Results apply only to the size range of items tested.

The analysis was performed according to the TEM Method (NIOSH 7402).

This laboratory is in compliance with the specified method.

Analytical results may not be used by any party to claim product endorsement by NVLAP or any agency of the U.S. Government.

TEM Laboratory Director:



Date:

10/14/05

1 Date: 10 / 11 / 05

Please analyze #134-09-A02
by TEM - JHR
224 Vassar Street, Suite A

224 Vassar Street, Suite A, Reno, NV 89502 * PHONE: (775) 324-4044 * FAX: (775) 324-4635 E-MAIL: andrew@satoenviro.com

AIR SAMPLE DATA SHEET (Rev.05/03)

Page 1 of 1

2 Project #/Client: 134-09 / KLEINFELDER

3 Monitor Name(s): Andrew D. Sato

4	Site Name/Location: HAWTHORNE BOWLING ALLEY / LEXINGTON ST. BETWEEN LEXINGTON ST. & ATLANTIC ST.	Project Location: BOWLING INTERIOR
5	Project Location: BOWLING INTERIOR	

Analytical Specs:(Circled Info Requested)	6	PCE	TEM	AAS	Other (See comments)	7	Rush	24 Hr	2 Day	(Circle one),	8	Call	X	Email	FAX	Results
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[illegible]

Abbreviations: 19: Cassette Height 20: I=(in work area), O=(outside work area) 21: Pot=Pipe or Tank insul., AC=acoustic ceiling, FP=fireproofing, DU=duct Insul., DW=C: drywall/joint compound, FT=flooring R=roofing 22: AG=aggressive N=non-agress 23: Cl=0.8 micron(PCM) C2=0.45 micron(TEM) C3= 8-37mm(I EAP)

24 Relinquished By: Andrew D. Sato

26 Date/Time: 10/12/05 @ 09:04

Received By: C. Neil Ubichurch Name (printed) & Company: C. Neil Ubichurch / RTE M

y: C. Neil Upchurch / RTEM

Date/Time: 10/12/05 09:04

Relinquished By: C. Millard Name (printed) & Company: C. Millard / AT&T

yy: C. Kuch / ATEM

Date/Time: 10/13/05 @ 16:05

Received By: *Andrew D. Sato* Name (printed) & Company: *ANDREW D. SATO / SATO ENLIGHTENMENT*

IV: ANDREW D. SATO / SATO ENLIT

Date/Time: 10/13/05 @ 16:05

Attachment C

**Diversified Demolition Company Report and
Hawthorne Utilities Waste Disposal Invoice**

**DIVERSIFIED
CONCRETE
CUTTING**

**Asbestos Abatement
Closeout Package**

Hawthorne Bowling Alley

December 30, 2005

Technical Specifications

5-21-2005
SS E-1000-1000

SUPPLEMENTAL TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS
AND
SITE SPECIFIC CONDITIONS
FOR
ASBESTOS ABATEMENT PROJECT
HAWTHORNE BOWLING ALLEY
HAWTHORNE, NEVADA

Prepared by:

Mr. Andrew D. Sato



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Nevada OSHES License No. IJPM0048
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Prepared for:

Kleinfelder, Inc.
4875 Longley Lane, Suite 100
Reno, Nevada 89502-5953
(775) 689-7800
fax (775) 689-7810
Mr. Josh Fortmann
Project Manager

September 27, 2005

to Environmental Consultants, Inc.
September 27, 2005
Kleinfelder, Inc.
Hawthorne Bowling Alley
Supplemental Technical Specifications

The following Supplemental Technical Specifications and site specific requirements apply to the asbestos abatement at the above referenced location and are supplemental to all of the requirements and conditions of the Asbestos Abatement Specifications provided by Kleinfelder, Inc. The requirements included in this document are supplemental and not intended to diminish any requirements of the Asbestos Abatement Specifications.

I. Scope of Work

Scope of Work for the Bowling Alley Building:

- A. The Abatement Contractor shall pick up and bag, all visible suspect and known ACM debris from the ground perimeter of the building to approximately 50 feet from the building, or to the property line, (which ever boundary is farthest from the structure).
- B. The Abatement Contractor shall abate all of the Asbestos Cement (AC) shingles on the exterior of the building.
- C. The Abatement Contractor shall abate all of the 12" X 12" Vinyl Asbestos Tile (VAT) and mastic from the interior of the building.
- D. The Abatement Contractor shall wrap with 2 layers of 6 mil. poly and dispose of the AC Panels from the interior of the building.

The Abatement Contractor shall remove the designated Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) as listed in the following table. The quantities in the table have been intentionally left blank and will be determined during the on-site Pre-Bid Job-Walk. Once all Abatement Contractors present are in agreement regarding the quantities, the table can be filled-out on-site.

SCOPE OF ASBESTOS ABATEMENT WORK HAWTHORNE BOWLING ALLEY			
ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIAL TO BE REMOVED	APPROXIMATE QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	ITEM TOTAL
Exterior Asbestos Cement (AC) (Transite) Siding Shingles:	Quantity: 7,800 Sq.ft.	\$_____Sq.ft.	\$_____
Interior AC (Transite) Wall Panels:	Quantity: 2,000 Sq.ft.	\$_____Sq.ft.	\$_____
Floor Tile and Mastic:	Quantity: 600 Sq.ft.	\$_____Sq.ft.	\$_____
TOTAL:			\$_____

2. Asbestos Abatement

- A. The Abatement Contractor shall separate each interior floor tile abatement work area from other building and exterior areas with containment barriers and shall cover stationary surfaces in interior work areas with polyethylene sheeting.
- B. Install and maintain a two (2) chamber worker decontamination unit at the entrance to the interior regulated areas, Install critical barriers of 6-mil polyethylene sheeting at all accesses to the work areas.
- C. In exterior regulated areas the Abatement Contractor shall demarcate the work area using asbestos warning signs and barrier tape mounted to barricades or temporary fence posts.
- D. The two (2) chamber decontamination unit for interior work and/or the staging decontamination area for exterior work shall have wet cloths, water buckets/bottles and a HEPA vacuum for cleaning of abatement personnel exiting the work area.

The Contractor shall include in their bid the performance of all necessary demolition to access Asbestos Cement (AC) Shingles and Panels and Floor Tile & Mastic in and/or on interior or exterior floors or walls of the structure being abated.

2. After the exterior area has been demarcated with barrier tape, abatement personnel will don respirators and Tyvek, Or Approved Equal (OAE) disposable suits to perform the abatement work. During removal of ACM debris on the ground the Abatement Contractor shall pick up and bag all visible suspect and known ACM debris from the ground perimeter of the building to approximately 50 feet from the building, or to the property line (which ever boundary is farthest from the structure). This debris will be bagged for disposal as friable asbestos containing waste.
3. Removal of Asbestos Cement (AC) Exterior Shingles and AC interior wall panels:

Prior to the start of AC shingle abatement, the ground perimeter of the building will be demarcated with barrier tape. Abatement personnel will don respirators and Tyvek (OAE) disposable suits to pick up and bag all suspect debris to approximately 50 feet away from the building. The Abatement Contractor shall then place 6-mil polyethylene drop sheets on the ground to 10 feet out from the building wall below affected work areas to control the debris and wastewater runoff. Work areas must remain demarcated with Asbestos Hazard signs and Asbestos Danger barrier tape for the duration of the abatement. So as to maintain the non-friable status of the ACM, the shingles and panels must be removed as intact as possible and wetted prior to, and during the abatement process. All ACM waste must be bagged or packaged immediately and not allowed to accumulate on the ground sheeting. Included in the AC exterior shingle abatement is

the removal of all tar-felt paper behind the shingles being removed. Additionally, all nails used to attach the AC shingles and panels to the building must be removed and disposed of as contaminated with ACM.

H. **VAT and Mastic Removal:**

This abatement is classified as non-friable, however, based on the fact that the building will be re-occupied prior to demolition, air clearance sampling is necessary. The Abatement Contractor must perform the following prior to the start of this work: The Abatement Contractor must have on-site, not less than two (2) HEPA filtered negative air machines for the non-friable abatement. The Abatement Contractor must install and maintain a two (2) chamber worker decontamination unit at the entrance to each regulated area; Install critical barriers of 6-mil polyethylene sheeting at all accesses or penetrations to the work areas; Demarcate the work area using asbestos warning signs and barrier "Danger" Tape. The two (2) chamber decontamination chambers shall have wet cloths, water buckets/bottles for cleaning of abatement personnel exiting the work area. The VAT must be properly bagged or barreled for disposal once loosened from the floor mastic. The mastic then may be abated using a chemical solvent of the Abatement Contractor's choosing, provided that solvent meets the following requirements. The product must have a Flash Point of not less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit; be water-soluble, and does not pose an unnecessary disposal challenge. The MSDSs (Material Safety Data Sheets) must be on site and remain onsite for the duration of the project.

I. **Worker Decontamination Unit:**

The Abatement Contractor shall install a worker decontamination unit for entrance to and exit from the work areas. Where the decontamination unit has to be built for the AC abatement work area, a visible barrier for changing from street clothes in to Tyvek (OAE) disposable suits must be provided. This decontamination unit shall have wet cloths, water buckets/bottles and a HEPA vacuum for cleaning of abatement personnel exiting the work area.

3. **Schedule**

All abatement work must be performed according to a Construction Schedule to be submitted by the Abatement Contractor with their bid proposal. The Abatement Contractor shall perform the work according to the schedule (for both daily shift times and total days allowed) set by Kleinfelder.

4. **Verification of Site Conditions**

The Abatement Contractor shall verify the ACM quantities for materials listed in the preceding table prior to bid submission. The Abatement Contractor shall also verify

physical site conditions, access to water, electricity, and any other site conditions that could affect the abatement work.

Storage Trailer

The Abatement Contractor may place a lockable storage trailer at the site for the contractor's materials and equipment used for the abatement work. The Abatement Contractor shall be responsible for the security of the storage trailer (and for all the contents of the trailer) for the duration of the abatement project. All abatement associated storage trailers and/or dumpsters shall be placed in a location that is acceptable to the Owner and does not interfere with day-to-day operations of the Owner.

Water

Water shall be supplied by the Owner up to the capacity of existing water sources at the fire hydrant adjacent to the Bowling Alley site.

Electrical Power

- A. Electrical power shall be supplied by the Owner up to the capacity of existing electrical power sources at the Bowling Alley site. Any additional power requirements are the Abatement Contractor's responsibility.
- B. Ground Fault Protection: The Abatement Contractor shall make sure main power supply circuits are equipped with ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCI) located outside of the work area. GFCI protection is also needed for individual components connected to the circuit within the work area. Each GFCI must provide circuit breaker type protection equipped with a test button and a reset switch.
- C. Extension Cords: Only grounded extension cords can be used and they must be protected from abrasion and other damage. Use "hard-service" cords where cords are exposed to abrasion due to traffic. Single lengths or waterproof connectors to connect separate lengths of electric cords shall be used if single lengths will not reach areas of work.

Moveable Objects

The Abatement Contractor is responsible for moving any objects in the work areas that will impact the abatement work activities.

Contractor's Use of Facility

The Abatement Contractor shall place portable sanitary toilet facilities at the project site for the contractor's personnel and for the owner's representatives. Toilet facilities inside the building on the property cannot be used by abatement personnel for personal

hygiene purposes due to water inside the building being shut down (this must be explained to abatement workers by the abatement company prior to work being performed on the site).

0. Access/Security

At all times during the abatement project, the Abatement Contractor shall provide adequate security measures to prevent any unauthorized entry into the abatement work areas. During abatement work shifts, the entrance to work areas shall never be left unattended. At all times when abatement work is not being performed, the Abatement Contractor shall ensure that all doors to the building remain locked.

The Abatement Contractor shall also provide/install a sufficient number of chains, locks, or other applicable measures to secure the decontamination or waste load-out units, waste storage and/or dump containers.

1. Lighting

The Abatement Contractor shall provide temporary lighting in all work areas. The combined use of daylight and portable plug-in task lighting must provide sufficient lighting for safe work, traffic conditions, and proper workmanship throughout all job site areas. Lighting levels in accordance with OSHA regulations need to be provided. Temporary lighting shall consist of sealed quartz halogen construction lights, general service incandescent lamps, or fluorescent lamps of wattage as required for adequate illumination as required by OSHA. The lamps must be protected with guard cages or tempered glass where fixtures are exposed to breakage by abatement operations and be kept away from combustible materials. Lighting also must have a secure base to insure that they will not be knocked over. All lighting must remain in place and operational until the consultant visual inspections and clearances are completed. All lighting must be turned off when abatement personnel are not present to reduce potential fire hazards.

12. Bulletin Board

The Abatement Contractor shall place the project bulletin board near the worker decontamination station. Items required to be posted on this board include copies of notifications, all Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for materials used on the project, emergency phone numbers (hospital, fire department, police, and the Abatement Contractor's personnel), proof of the Abatement Contractor's license, proof of the required insurance, and any other postings required by OSHA or SIIS (for worker's compensation).

1. Safety Compliance

The Abatement Contractor shall comply with all local fire safety rules. A fire extinguisher shall be placed in each work area. At least one alternative emergency exit (different from the worker decontamination unit) shall be established if feasible and labeled for each work area. During work, emergency exits shall not be locked but can be kept sealed with polyethylene sheeting and tape until needed. The Abatement Contractor shall also hold bi-weekly safety meetings for all site workers.

4. Protective Clothing

All abatement personnel must wear full-body Tyvek, Or Approved Equal (OAE) protective suits with head and foot coverings, hard hats and eye protection if necessary to perform all the abatement work tasks.

5. Respiratory Protection

Appropriate respirators equipped with High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA)-filter cartridges shall be used for ACM removal. All abatement personnel must wear half-face, Negative Pressure or full face Powered Air Purifying Respirators with HEPA filters in work areas starting when removal of ACM begins or whenever inside the regulated areas.

6. Decontamination Procedures

All abatement personnel are required to practice proper decontamination procedures.

7. Warning Signage

The Abatement Contractor shall post asbestos warning signs at all entrances and/or approaches to the work areas prior to the start of removal activities in each work area.

8. Determination of Friability

The on-site Abatement Supervisor and a representative of Sato Environmental Consultants, Inc will make the determination of friable versus non-friable condition of materials being abated whether the materials are presently friable or rendered friable during abatement.

9. Detail Cleaning

- A. All visible debris and residue must be removed from all interior work area surfaces.
- B. All visible debris must be removed from all exterior surfaces on the ground in the designated work areas.

10. Waste Segregation

All the waste generated by the abatement activities must be separated into the following categories for proper labeling and containerization.

Environmental Consultants, Inc.

September 27, 2005

Leinfelder, Inc.

Hawthorne Bowling Alley

Supplemental Technical Specifications

- A. Friable Asbestos-Containing Material.
- B. Non-friable Asbestos-Containing Material.

21. Waste Containerization

- A. Asbestos-Containing Materials: The Abatement Contractor shall place friable asbestos-containing material waste in double layer 6-mil disposal bags.
- B. Asbestos-containing non-friable waste also must be double bagged or wrapped.

22. Waste Labeling/Disposal

The Abatement Contractor is responsible for the labeling and disposal of all the following materials.

- A. Friable Asbestos-Containing Material: Each piece of bagged or wrapped friable waste must be marked with an OSHA asbestos danger label and a appropriate DOT labels.
- B. Non-friable Asbestos-Containing Material: Each piece of bagged or wrapped non-friable waste must be marked with an OSHA Asbestos Danger Label.
- C. All pieces of bagged or wrapped ACM waste must be labeled with the generator name and the site location (Mineral County, Hawthorne Bowling Alley, and pertinent address).

23. Dump Containers

All containers of waste must be stored in dump containers for each work area. All the waste transport containers must be lined with 6-mil polyethylene sheeting and must remain locked at all times except during waste load-out when waste is being loaded into the containers.

24. Perimeter Air Sampling

Airborne fiber levels outside the work areas may be monitored by Sato Environmental during abatement work. When elevated fiber levels are measured, the Abatement Contractor must stop activities in a work area and change work practices until perimeter sampling shows that fiber levels are no longer elevated.

25. Encapsulation

Surfaces where asbestos-containing materials have been stripped shall be sprayed with an encapsulant after either air or visual clearance (whichever is applicable) is achieved.

Waste

APPLICATION FOR WASTE RELEASE PERMIT

PERMIT NUMBER _____

X NAME OF WASTE GENERATOR (Owner) MINERAL COUNTYX Contact Person DON ORNDORFF Phone 775-945-3377X Address of Waste Generator P.O. Box 1450 1st AND A STREETX City/State HANTHORNE, NEVADA Zip 89415X WASTE ORIGIN ADDRESS (Location) FORMER HANTHORNE - Bolling AlleyIDENTITY OF WASTE (Give Detailed Description) NON-Fuelable - Themsite andFluoridePHYSICAL STATE OF WASTE (Solid, Liquid, Etc.) SolidTYPE OF CONTAINMENT (Barrel, Bag, Loose, Etc.) BagQUANTITY OF WASTE (Gallons or Cubic Yards) 20 yr PER LOADNUMBER OF LOADS TO LANDFILL (Frequency) 5HAULING COMPANY Hanthorne Hauling

**ATTACHED

☐ MSDS.☐ TCLP☐ TPH

**Applicable MSDSs and the appropriate lab analysis showing that the material is a non-hazardous waste must be included with the application.

AUTHORIZATION: I, the waste generator, authorize the above waste hauling company to act as my agent for the purpose of coordinating waste disposal at the Lockwood Regional Landfill.

SIGNATURES: (Please sign and print name)

X Waste Generator/Owner _____

X Designated Agent _____

Health Department Use Only

☐ Standard Waste☐ Solidify☐ Immediate Burial☐ Demo☐ TPH Treatment☐ Other

Hazardous Waste Review

☐ Required☐ Not Required

Date Forwarded

Date Reviewed

Reviewed By

Permit Expiration Date

Permit Fee \$

Number of Disposal Slips

Slip Fee \$

Approved By

Total \$

Date Approved

Date Paid

Notes:

Sign In/Out

DIVERSIFIED DEMOLITION DIV 7

PAGE#

JOB SITE SIGN-IN

PJ#	PJ NAME: <u>Bowling Alley</u>		PJ LOCATION: _____				
DATE: <u>10-3-05</u>	SUPERVISOR: <u>Santiago Lemus</u>						
DAY: <u>1</u>							
NAME	SS.#	Activity	IN	OUT	IN	OUT	
1(SUP) Santiago Lemus			10:01	11:30	11:00	5:00	
2 Aurelio Villanueva			7:00	11:59	10:27	3:50	
3 Armando Villanueva		7:00	7:00	12:05	12:30	3:39	
4 Victor Fajardo			7:02	12:06	12:31	3:42	
5 Allan Lemus			7:01	12:01	12:45	3:45	
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DIVERSIFIED DEMOLITION DIV 7

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PJ#	PJ NAME: <u>Bowling Alley</u>		PJ LOCATION: _____				
DATE: <u>10-4-05</u>	SUPERVISOR: <u>Santiago Illanes</u>						
DAY: <u>3</u>							
NAME	SS.#	Activity	IN	OUT	IN	OUT	
1(SUP) Santiago Illanes			6:00	11:30	12:00	4:00	
2 Aurelio Villanueva			7:02	12:00	12:27	3:46	
3 Armando Villanueva			7:05	12:01	12:31	3:45	
4 VICTOR FAJARDO			7:06	11:58	12:35	3:46	
5 Allan Iems			7:03	12:04	12:41	3:49	
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DIVERSIFIED DEMOLITION DIV 7

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JOB SITE SIGN-IN

PJ#	PJ NAME: <i>Bowling Alley</i>		PJ LOCATION: _____			
DATE: <i>10-5-05</i>	SUPERVISOR: <i>Santiago 1/41745</i>					
DAY: <i>3</i>						

#	NAME	SS.#	Activity	IN	OUT	IN	OUT
1(SUP)	<i>Santiago Lemus</i>			<i>6:00</i>	<i>11:48</i>	<i>12:21</i>	<i>5:00</i>
2	<i>Amanda Villanueva</i>			<i>6:58</i>	<i>11:59</i>	<i>12:31</i>	<i>3:31</i>
3	<i>VICTOR FAJARDO</i>			<i>6:59</i>	<i>11:48</i>	<i>12:41</i>	<i>3:35</i>
4	<i>Aurelio Villanueva</i>			<i>6:59</i>	<i>11:56</i>	<i>12:42</i>	<i>3:41</i>
5	<i>Allan Lemus</i>			<i>7:08</i>	<i>11:57</i>	<i>12:41</i>	<i>5:38</i>
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DIVERSIFIED DEMOLITION, DIV 7

PAGE#

JOB SITE SIGN-IN

PJ#	PJ NAME: <u>Resolving Alley</u>		PJ LOCATION: _____				
DATE: <u>6-05</u>	SUPERVISOR: <u>Santiago Llamas</u>						
DAY: <u>4</u>							
	NAME	SS.#	Activity	IN	OUT	IN	OUT
1(SUP)	Santiago Llamas			6:55	11:50	12:00	4:30
2	Marcelo Villanueva			6:30	11:27	12:01	3:51
3	Victor Fajardo			6:30	11:29	12:03	3:59
4	Marcelo Villanueva			6:31	11:30	12:15	3:32
5	Allen Lemos			6:32	11:41	12:18	3:59
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PJ# 07-45-45		PJ NAME: <u>Santiago Lemus</u>		PJ LOCATION: _____			
DATE: <u>10-2-08</u>		SUPERVISOR: <u>Santiago Lemus</u>					
DAY: <u>5</u>							
NAME	SS.#	Activity	IN	OUT	IN	OUT	
1(SUP) <u>Santiago Lemus</u>			<u>6:00</u>	<u>11:31</u>	<u>12:51</u>	<u>3:31</u>	
2 <u>VICTOR ENRIQUE</u>			<u>7:00</u>	<u>11:34</u>	<u>12:00</u>	<u>3:28</u>	
3 <u>Armando Villanueva</u>			<u>7:01</u>	<u>11:30</u>	<u>12:25</u>	<u>3:25</u>	
4 <u>Armando Villanueva</u>	<u>2007</u>		<u>7:00</u>	<u>11:30</u>	<u>12:00</u>	<u>3:25</u>	
5 <u>Aurelio Villanueva</u>			<u>7:00</u>	<u>11:34</u>	<u>12:32</u>	<u>3:29</u>	
6 <u>Allan Lemus</u>			<u>7:00</u>	<u>11:46</u>	<u>12:09</u>	<u>3:15</u>	
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PJ# 17-05-05		PJ NAME: <i>Boiling Hill</i>		PJ LOCATION: _____			
DATE: 10-10-23		SUPERVISOR: <i>Scotty Hume</i>					
DAY: 4							
NAME	SS.#	Activity	IN	OUT	IN	OUT	
1(SUP) <i>Scotty Hume</i>			6:00	11:39	12:31	4:03	
2 <i>Mike Lopez</i>			7:05	11:40	12:32	4:01	
3 <i>Donald Villanueva</i>			7:00	11:35	12:39	3:51	
4 <i>Archie Villanueva</i>			7:03	11:41	12:41	3:41	
5 <i>Victor Aguado</i>			7:02	11:38	12:34	3:35	
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Visitors and comments			Representing	IN	OUT		

Certifications

Job #16

Superior

HAZARDOUS ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION
SERVICES

Santiago Llamas



NAME
1100 S Verado Blvd

ADDRESS

Reno NV 89512

CITY STATE ZIP
Refresher Asbestos Contractor/Super

TRAINING - COURSE

10/20/04

10/20/05

TRAINING DATE

EXPIRATION DATE

HEES-22333

CA-022-04

552-79-6157

CERTIFICATE NUMBER

CA-022-04

552-79-6157

STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY
ll DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
Occupational Safety and Health Enforcement Section
Asbestos Control Program

Certifies That SANTIAGO LLAMAS
is Licensed As ASBESTOS SUPERVISOR

License No. S 5321

Expiration Date 10/23/05

Signature Of Licensee *Santiago Llamas*

(NSPO Rev. 3/02)

(O) 2579



Non-Injury Activity Status Report for Diversified concrete

PATIENT:

Name: Santiago Llamas

Social Security # 552-79-6152

Pulmonary function test evaluation

Able to perform essential functions
No medical restrictions

PROVIDER/FACILITY:

ARC MedCenters. LLC- Sparks

Laborers' Training and Retraining
Trust Fund for Northern California

* * * - * * - 3128



Victor Fajardo
4499R



1001 Westside Drive San Ramon, CA 94583
Phone: (925) 828-2513 Fax: (925) 828-6142

Laborers' Training and Retraining Trust Fund for Northern California

Asbestos Worker Re-Certification : Spanish

Victor Fajardo

Certificate Number: 4499R

THIS CERTIFICATE INDICATES SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF TRAINING
MANDATED BY THE EPA FOR AHERA WORKER RE-CERTIFICATION IN
ASBESTOS UNDER (TSCA) ACT TITLE II Provider: CA-012-12

Start Date: 5/7/2005

Completion Date: 5/7/2005

Expiration Date: 5/7/2005

Victor Macias
Victor Macias, Training Director

Date: 5/7/2005

STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY
DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
Occupational Safety and Health Enforcement Section
Asbestos Control Program

Certifies That **VICTOR FAJARDO**
Is Licensed As **ASBESTOS ABATEMENT WORKER**
License No. **A 6725**

Expiration Date **5/7/06**
Signature Of Licensee **VICTOR FAJARDO**
(NSPO Rev. 3/03)

00-2579-222

QUALITATIVE FIT TESTING AND ISSUANCE OF RESPIRATOR

Name of Person Tested: Victor Fajardo

Make, Model, and Size of Respirator: _____

Type of Cartridge

() HEPA () Charcoal Filter () Combination () Other _____

Description of Test

1. Respirator is donned and straps adjusted.
2. Visual check is made to ensure tight fit around facial contours.
3. Exhalation/inhalation and simulated mouth movement tests are performed.
4. Irritant smoke is used to check fit. Proper fit is obtained if subject is not made to cough by smoke plume.

Pass _____ Fail _____

I acknowledge that I have been issued the above type of respirator after successfully completing the qualitative fit testing. I agree to maintain and field check the respirator as instructed. Upon my termination of employment, I further agree to return the respirator in good condition, excluding normal wear and tear. In addition, should I lose the respirator I agree to pay for the replacement respirator.

Person Tested: _____ Date: _____
Signature

Test Operator: E. Fajardo Date: 7/2/00

License No: C-0030

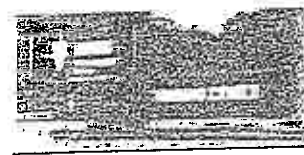
() Original Issuance () Temporary Issuance
() 6 Month Re-issuance () Lost Respirator

Laborers' Training and Retraining
Trust Fund for Northern California

*** - ** - 2018



Armando Villalobos
4539R



1001 Westside Drive San Ramon CA 94583
Phone: (925) 828-2510 Fax: (925) 228-6140

Laborers' Training and Retraining Trust Fund for Northern California
Asbestos Worker Re-Certification : Spanish

Armando Villanueva
Certificate Number: 4538R

THIS CERTIFICATE INDICATES SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF TRAINING
MANDATED BY THE EPA FOR AHERA WORKER RE-CERTIFICATION IN
ASBESTOS UNDER (TSCA) ACT TITLE II Provider: CA-012-12

Start Date: 6/25/2005

Completion Date: 6/25/2005

Expiration Date: 6/25/2006

Victor Macias
Victor Macias, Training Director

Date: 6/25/2005

STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY
DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Asbestos Control Program

Certifies That ARMANDO VILLANUEVA
is Licensed As ASBESTOS ABATEMENT WORKER

License No. A6762

Expiration Date 6/25/06

Signature Of Licensee
(NSPO Rev. 6/05)

Armando Villanueva
(01) 2579

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY
DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

RECEIPT NUMBER

DIR 7730

CONTRIBUTION:

White - ASU
Yellow - Payor
Pink - Receipt Book

Received from _____
Doing business as _____
Address _____
On behalf of _____

State Fiscal Year _____

Date _____

Injured Uninsured Employees (if applicable)

_____ dollars and _____ cents

Total sum of _____

Citation Penalty \$ _____
Administrative Fine \$ _____
Uninsured Employer \$ _____
Other \$ _____

Specify _____

\$ _____

FOR THE PERIOD

From _____ to _____

Remarks _____

TOTAL RECEIPT:

Received by _____

Section _____

Location _____

Concerning Occupational Med. Cert-7
2001 Medical and Environmental Health
Public Health Service - 10/1/01
Medical Surveillance - Asbestos

Service Date: 06/24/2008

Patient: Villanueva, Armando L.
SSN: 011 00 2210
DOB: 12/03/1975
Gender: M
Marital Status: M
Address: 2710 Sunset Avenue
OAKLAND, CA 94601
Home Phone: (510) 438-2172
Work Phone: Ext.:

Job Title:
Employer: [unclear] Team Lead
Address: 230 Campus Lane
SUNSHINE CITY, CA 94608
Job Contact: Ruben Barba
Role:
Phone: (510) 589-4761 Ext.:
Fax: (510) 589-4763
Race: ASIAN BLACK HISPANIC INDIAN WHITE OTHER

The above individual was seen on 06/24/2008 in accordance with: 29 CFR 1926.1101,
40 CFR 763.121.

The following was performed:

- ☒ Completion and review of the standardized medical questionnaire and work history with special emphasis directed to the pulmonary, cardiovascular, and gastrointestinal systems per Appendix C in 1926.1101.
- ☐ Review of the employer's description of this employee's duties as they relate to the employee's exposure, the employee's representative or anticipated exposure level, and personal protection equipment to be utilized by the employee.
- ☒ Review of information from previous medical examinations if available.
- ☒ A physical examination with emphasis upon the pulmonary, cardiovascular, and gastrointestinal systems.
- ☒ A pulmonary function test of forced vital capacity (FVC) and forced expiratory volume at one second (FEV 1) in accordance with NIOSH and AHS standards.
- ☒ A chest roentgenogram, posterior-anterior, 14x17 inches (or current film on file) with interpretation in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.1101, (M)(2)(ii)(C).
- ☐ NOTE: According to 29 CFR 1926.1101 (M)(2)(ii)(C), it is up to the discretion of the physician whether or not a chest X-ray is required.
- ☒ The employee was informed by the physician of the results of the exam and of any medical conditions that may result from asbestos exposure including the increased risk of lung cancer attributable to the combined effect of smoking and asbestos exposure.

Unless otherwise noted below, this evaluation indicates that there are no detected medical conditions that would place the employee at an increased risk of material health impairment from exposure to asbestos, and there are no recommended limitations on the employee concerning the use of personal protective equipment or respirator.

Comments or limitations (if any):

Provider Signature

DEANO
6/24/08

Date

CONCRETE
CUTTING

QUALITATIVE FIT TESTING AND ISSUANCE OF RESPIRATOR

Name of Person Tested: Armando Villanueva

Make, Model, and Size of Respirator: 3-M 6000 Large

Type of Cartridge

☒ HEPA ☐ Charcoal Filter ☐ Combination ☐ Other _____

Description of Test

1. Respirator is donned and straps adjusted.
2. Visual check is made to ensure tight fit around facial contours.
3. Exhalation/inhalation and simulated mouth movement tests are performed.
4. Irritant smoke is used to check fit. Proper fit is obtained if subject is not made to cough by smoke plume.

Pass ☒ Fail _____

I acknowledge that I have been issued the above type of respirator after successfully completing the qualitative fit testing. I agree to maintain and field check the respirator as instructed. Upon my termination of employment, I further agree to return the respirator in good condition, excluding normal wear and tear. In addition, should I lose the respirator I agree to pay for the replacement respirator.

Person Tested: Armando Villanueva

Date: 8-9-05

Test Operator: C. Busby

Date: 8-9-05

License No. 0003

☒ Original Issuance

☐ 6 Month Re-issuance

☐ Temporary Issuance

☐ Lost Respirator

QUALITATIVE RE-TESTING AND ISSUANCE OF RESPIRATOR

Name of Person Tested: Armando Villanueva

Make, Model, and Size of Respirator: North 90 MASE Large

Type of Cartridge
☒ HEPA ☐ Charcoal Filter ☐ Combustion ☐ Other _____

Description of Test
Respirator is donned and straps adjusted.
Visual check is made to ensure tight fit around facial contours.
Exhalation/inhalation and simulated mouth movement tests are performed.
Irritant smoke is used to check fit. Proper fit is obtained if subject is not made to cough by smoke plume.

Past 10 Fail _____

I acknowledge that I have been issued the above type of respirator after successfully completing the qualitative fit testing. I agree to maintain and field check the respirator as instructed. Upon my termination of employment, I further agree to return the respirator in good condition, excluding normal wear and tear. In addition, should I lose the respirator I agree to pay for the replacement respirator.

Person Tested: Armando Villanueva Date: 8-9-05
Signature

Test Operator: Corey Bostrom Date: 8-9-05

License No. 00030

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Issuance | <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary Issuance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Month Re-issuance | <input type="checkbox"/> Lost Respirator |

HAZARDOUS ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION SERVICES



Allan Lemus

NAME
320 Moran

ADDRESS
Reno NV 89502
Refresher Asbestos Worker Spanish

TRAINING COURSE
10/30/04 10/30/05

TRAINING DATE
HEES-22340 CA-022-12 680-16-6352
CERTIFICATE NUMBER CA-DOSH# SSN#

NEVADA DRIVER LICENSE

LIC# 2600401709 EXPIRES 01-01-2008

CLASS	ENDORSE	RESTRICTIONS
C		

BIRTH DATE SEX HEIGHT WEIGHT EYES HAIR
01-01-1974 M 5'09" 170 BLK BLK

LEMUS-CEBALLOS, ALLAN ARMANDO
320 MORAN ST
RENO, NV 89502

STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY
DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
Occupational Safety and Health Enforcement Section
Asbestos Control Program

Certifies That ALLEN LEMUS
is Licensed As ASBESTOS ABATEMENT WORKER

License No. A4366 Expiration Date 10/30/05

Signature Of Licensee *Al*

(NSPD Rev. 3/02)

(O) 2579

SOCIAL SECURITY

THIS NUMBER HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR
ALLAN ARMANDO LEMUS CEBALLOS

SIGNATURE

1

PULMONARY FUNCTION TESTS (TO BE COMPLETED BY EMPLOYEE)

NAME Allan Lemus S.S.# 680-16-6352 DATE 04-13-05
 AGE 31 HEIGHT 5-9 WEIGHT 170
 RACE ESPAÑO GENDER _____

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS TO BE DOCUMENTED PRIOR TO THE PULMONARY FUNCTION TEST. IF ANY OF THE ANSWERS ARE "YES" THEN THE TEST MUST BE RESCHEDULED.

	YES	NO
1. WITHIN THE LAST ONE HOUR HAVE YOU SMOKED A CIGARETTE OR USED AN AEROSOLIZED BRONCHODILATOR? (INHALER)		X
2. WITHIN THE PAST TWO HOURS, HAVE YOU EATEN A HEAVY MEAL?	X	
3. ARE YOU UNDER THE CARE OF A PHYSICIAN FOR ANY ILLNESS AT THIS TIME?		X
4. IN THE PAST THREE WEEKS, HAVE YOU HAD ANY RESPIRATORY INFECTION SUCH AS THE FLU, PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS OR SEVERE COLD?		X
5. DO YOU HAVE ANY ALLERGY SYMPTOMS NOW OR IN THE PAST THREE WEEKS?		X
6. ARE YOU PRESENTLY TAKING ANY MEDICATION? IF YES, WHAT? _____		X

SPIROMETRY CHECK LIST

MAKE Vitalograph MODEL A120 SERIAL # _____
 DATE OF CALIBRATION 02/28/04 ROOM TEMPERATURE 74
 EMPLOYEE POSITION DURING TEST sitting EMPLOYEE EFFORT good

REQUIRE AT LEAST 3 ACCEPTABLE TRACINGS PERFORMED FREE FROM COUGHS, EARLY TERMINATION OR NO PLATEAU, AND VARIABLE EFFORT
 REQUIRE 2 BEST EFFORT TRACINGS WITHIN 5%

SIGNATURE OF EXAMINER [Signature] DATE 4/13/05
 PRINT NAME [Signature] PHONE # _____

ATTACH RESULTS OF THE PFT TO THIS FORM

Vitalograph 2120

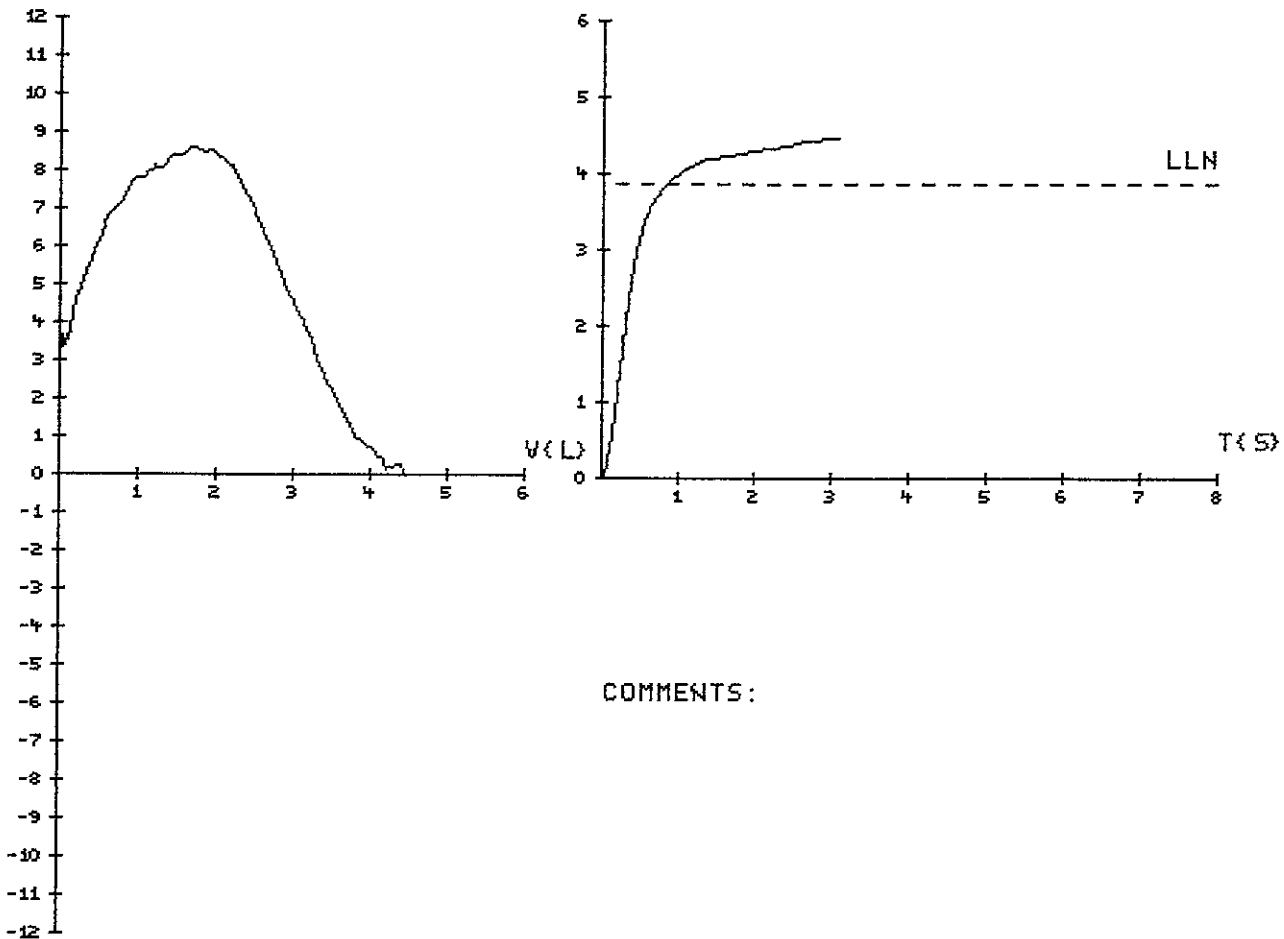
ID: <Screen> Test Date: 04/13/2005 Time: 17:03:23
 Age: 31 Height: 68 ins Sex: M Ethnic Origin: Hispanic
 Unit Id: 07491 Cal. Check Date: 12/28/2004
Test Quality Information:
 Rep. - FVC: 0.1 FEV1: 0.2
 No. of Tests: 3

ATS Best Values at B.T.P.S - Morris Normal Values (S/W 74310/2.04)

Index	Pred	Meas	%
FVC	5.06	4.50	89
FEV1	4.01	4.06	101
FEV1%	79	90	114
PEF	551	515	93
FEF25-75%	4.32	6.23	144

F(L/S)

V(L)



COMMENTS:

Interpretation of Test Results:
 Normal ventilatory function.

Signature: _____

[Handwritten Signature]

QUALITATIVE FIT TESTING AND ISSUANCE OF RESPIRATOR

Name of Person Tested: Alan Lemer

Make, Model, and Size of Respirator: 3-m PAPR mask Large

Type of Cartridge

(☒) HEPA () Charcoal Filter () Combination () Other _____

Description of Test

1. Respirator is donned and straps adjusted.
2. Visual check is made to ensure tight fit around facial contours.
3. Exhalation/inhalation and simulated mouth movement tests are performed.
4. Irritant smoke is used to check fit. Proper fit is obtained if subject is not made to cough by smoke plume.

Pass ☒

Fail _____

I acknowledge that I have been issued the above type of respirator after successfully completing the qualitative fit testing. I agree to maintain and field check the respirator as instructed. Upon my termination of employment, I further agree to return the respirator in good condition, excluding normal wear and tear. In addition, should I lose the respirator I agree to pay for the replacement respirator.

Person Tested: Alan Lemer

Date: _____

Test Operator: Santiago Lamer

Date: 5-19-05

License No: 55324

☒ Original Issuance

☐ Temporary Issuance

☐ 6 Month Re-issuance

☐ Lost Respirator

QUALITATIVE FIT TESTING AND ISSUANCE OF RESPIRATOR

Name of Person Tested: Alan Lemos

Make, Model, and Size of Respirator: Half Mask

Type of Cartridge

(☒) HEPA () Charcoal Filter () Combination () Other _____

Description of Test

1. Respirator is donned and straps adjusted.
2. Visual check is made to ensure tight fit around facial contours.
3. Exhalation/inhalation and simulated mouth movement tests are performed.
4. Irritant smoke is used to check fit. Proper fit is obtained if subject is not made to cough by smoke plume.

Pass? ☒ Fail ☐

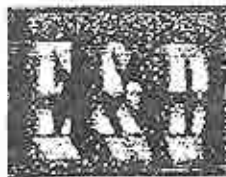
I acknowledge that I have been issued the above type of respirator after successfully completing the qualitative fit testing. I agree to maintain and field check the respirator as instructed. Upon my termination of employment, I further agree to return the respirator in good condition, excluding normal wear and tear. In addition, should I lose the respirator I agree to pay for the replacement respirator.

Person Tested: Alan Lemos Date: _____

Test Operator: Santiago Lemos Date: 5-19-05

License No: 55321

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Issuance | <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary Issuance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Month Re-issuance | <input type="checkbox"/> Lost Respirator |



Environmental Safety Training

30139 Industrial PRWY, STE H. Hayward, CA 94544 Phone: (510) 475-7571 Fax (510) 475-7572

Approval # CA-044-04



Certificate Number:
ACSR-020520

Certifies That

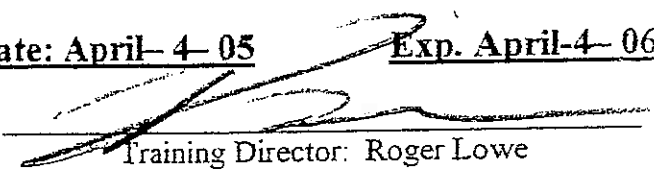
Aurelio Villanueva

SSN: 601-60-3551

Has Successfully Completed Section 206 of the
Asbestos Contractor Supervisor Refresher Course
in Accordance with the (TSCA) Title II. (AHERA)

Course Date: April- 4- 05

Exp. April-4- 06


Training Director: Roger Lowe



STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY
DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
Occupational Safety and Health Enforcement Section
Asbestos Control Program

Certifies That AURELIO VILLANUEVA
is Licensed As ASBESTOS ABATEMENT WORKER

License No. A6748

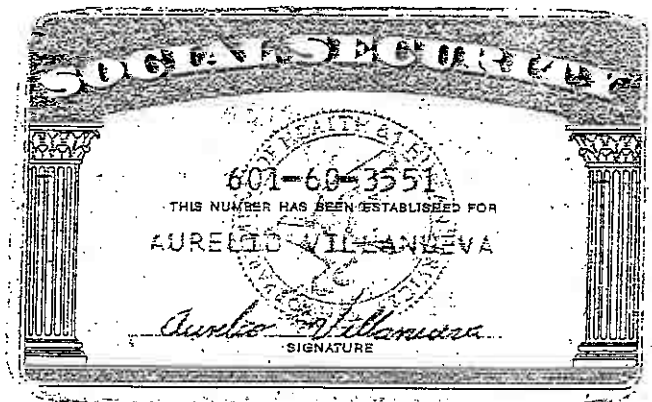
Expiration Date 04/06/06

Signature Of Licensee

Aurelio Villanueva

(NSPO Rev. 3/02)

(0) 2579



Concentra Occupational Med Ctrs-CA
2587 Merced Street, San Leandro, CA 94677
Phone: (510) 351-3553 Fax: (510) 351-3385
Medical Surveillance - Asbestos

Patient: Villanueva, Aurelio R.
SSN: 601-60-3551
DOB: 06/21/1962
Gender: M
Marital Status: M
Address: 2000 36th Ave. # 227
OAKLAND, CA 94601
Home Phone: (510) 536-3011
Work Phone: (510) 562-6181 Ext.:

Job Title:
Employer: Laborers Trust Fund
Address: 220 Campus Lane
SUISUN CITY, CA 94585
Job Contact: Ruben Barba
Role:
Phone: (510) 569-4761 Ext.:
Fax: (510) 569-4763
Race: ASIAN BLACK HISPANIC INDIAN WHITE OTHER

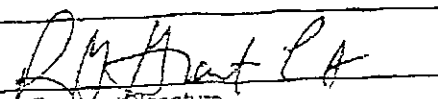
The above individual was seen on 04/01/2005 in accordance with: 29 CFR 1926.1101.
40 CFR 763.121.

The following was performed:

- ☒ Completion and review of the standardized medical questionnaire and work history with special emphasis directed to the pulmonary, cardiovascular, and gastrointestinal systems per Appendix D in 1926.1101.
- ☐ Review of the employer's description of: this employee's duties as they relate to the employee's exposure, the employee's representative or anticipated exposure level, and personal protection equipment to be utilized by the employee.
- ☐ Review of information from previous medical examinations if available.
- ☒ A physical examination with emphasis upon the pulmonary, cardiovascular, and gastrointestinal systems.
- ☒ A pulmonary function test of forced vital capacity (FVC) and forced expiratory volume at one second (FEV 1) in accordance with NIOSH and ATS standards.
- ☒ A chest roentgenogram, posterior-anterior, 14x17 inches (or current film on file) with interpretation in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.1101. (M)(2)(ii)(C).
- ☐ NOTE: According to 29 CFR 1926.1101 (M)(2)(ii)(C), it is up to the discretion of the physician whether or not a chest X-ray is required.
- ☒ The employee was informed by the physician of the results of the exam and of any medical conditions that may result from asbestos exposure including the increased risk of lung cancer attributable to the combined effect of smoking and asbestos exposure.

Unless otherwise noted below, this evaluation indicates that there are no detected medical conditions that would place the employee at an increased risk of material health impairment from exposure to asbestos, and there are no recommended limitations on the employee concerning the use of personal protective equipment or respirator.

Comments or limitations (if any):


Provider Signature

4/1/05
Date

CONCRETE
TESTING

QUALITATIVE FIT TESTING AND ISSUANCE OF RESPIRATOR

Name of Person Tested: Arvello C. Manaba

Make, Model, and Size of Respirator: Full Face North

Type of Cartridge

☒ HEPA () Charcoal Filter () Combination () Other _____

Description of Test

1. Respirator is donned and straps adjusted.
2. Visual check is made to ensure tight fit around facial contours.
3. Exhalation/inhalation and simulated mouth movement tests are performed.
4. Irritant smoke is used to check fit. Proper fit is obtained if subject is not made to cough by smoke plume.

Pass ☒ Fail _____

I acknowledge that I have been issued the above type of respirator after successfully completing the qualitative fit testing. I agree to maintain and field check the respirator as instructed. Upon my termination of employment, I further agree to return the respirator in good condition, excluding normal wear and tear. In addition, should I lose the respirator I agree to pay for the replacement respirator.

Person Tested: Arvello C. Manaba

Signature

Date: 6-10-05

Test Operator: Samuel Lopez

Date: 6-10-05

License No: 55321

☒ Original Issuance

☐ Temporary Issuance

☐ 6 Month Re-issuance

☐ Lost Respirator

CONCRETE

TESTING

QUALITATIVE FIT TESTING AND ISSUANCE OF RESPIRATOR

Name of Person Tested: Arvelia Villanueva

Make, Model, and Size of Respirator: Half Face North

Type of Cartridge

☒ HEPA () Charcoal Filter () Combination () Other _____

Description of Test

1. Respirator is donned and straps adjusted.
2. Visual check is made to ensure tight fit around facial contours.
3. Exhalation/inhalation and simulated mouth movement tests are performed.
4. Irritant smoke is used to check fit. Proper fit is obtained if subject is not made to cough by smoke plume.

Pass / Fail _____

I acknowledge that I have been issued the above type of respirator after successfully completing the qualitative fit testing. I agree to maintain and field check the respirator as instructed. Upon my termination of employment, I further agree to return the respirator in good condition, excluding normal wear and tear. In addition, should I lose the respirator I agree to pay for the replacement respirator.

Person Tested: Arvelia Villanueva
Signature

Date: 6-10-05

Test Operator: Santiago Llanas

Date: 6-10-05

License No: 55331

☒ Original Issuance ☐ Temporary Issuance
☐ 6 Month Re-Issuance ☐ Lost Respirator

Air Samples

K E L L C O

PHASE CONTRAST MICROSCOPY

NIOSH 7400A (4th Edition, #2, 8/15/94)

CLIENT: Diversified Demolition Company
59 Coney Island Drive
Sparks, NV 89431

TEL#FAX#: (775) 331-1411 / (775) 331-1572

CLIENT REF#

FOREMAN:

LOCATION: Mineral County
Bowling Alley

DATE: 12/15/05
KELLCO JOB#: RN0512-05
KELLCO LOGIN#: 051212A

PAGE#: 1 of 1
ANALYST: M. Peterson

ROTAMETER#:
MONITORED BY:
CERTIFICATION#:

RECEIVED DATE: 12/12/05
ANALYZED DATE: 12/12/05

MEDIUM: 25MM FILTER MEMBRANE
STANDARD: 0.1 FIBERS/CC KELLCO CV: 0.208

(Analyzed in Reno Office)

KELLCO ID#	LOCATION AND ACTIVITY	WORKER AND SS#	MASK TYPE	DATE	TIME (MIN)	FLOW (LPM)	VOL (Liter)	LAB COUNTS		FIBERS /CC	L.O.Q.*	95% ONE-SIDED UCL	REMARKS
								FIBERS	FIELDS				
051212A-1	01, IWA, STEEL, bathroom, Floor tile	V. Pajardo	PAPR	10/4/05	30	2.10	63.00	0.0	100	<0.043	0.611	0.077	TWA=<0.043; 8hr TWA=<0.003
		3128											
051212A-2	02, IWA, Personal, bathroom, Floor tile	A. Villanueva	PAPR	10/4/05	268	2.50	670.00	9.0	100	0.087	0.057	0.041	TWA=<0.007; 8hr TWA=0.004
		4190											
051212A-3	01, IWA, Personal, inside bowling alley, Removing Transit	P. Villanueva	PAPR	10/4/05	195	2.00	390.00	4.0	100	<0.007	0.099	0.041	TWA=<0.007; 8hr TWA=<0.003
		1231											

* (U.C.L.) 95% one sided upper confidence limit for a single sample: [NIOSH 7400 method EQ: FIBERS/CC + (1.645*CV*STANDARD)]
CV derived from the KELLCO CV program and the standard is 0.1 FIBERS/CC unless requested otherwise.

*(L.O.D.) Limit of detection for this method: 5.5 FIBERS/100 FIELDS per NIOSH 7400A.

*(L.O.Q.) Smallest fiber concentration that can be calculated for this sample with statistical reliability based on 78.5 FIBERS/100 FIELDS (NIOSH 7400 method). NIOSH has determined that the statistically optimal filter loading is between 100 and 1300 FIBERS/SQ. MM (or 78.5 FIBERS per 100 FIELDS and 205 FIBERS per 20 FIELDS.) Samples outside this range have an increased probability of variability and bias.

Samples are blank corrected. The 8 hour TWA assumes no exposure for the unsampled time of the 8 hour shift. Actual exposure values are based on the data supplied by the client.

HEIDI FRUHLINGER, M.A.
LABORATORY DIRECTOR

MASK HF Half Face Dual Cartridge
TYPES: FF Full Face Dual Cartridge
PAPR Powered Air Purifying Respirator
SAR Supplied Air Respirator
(blank) Not reported to the lab

This report must not be reproduced except in full with the approval of KELLCO Services, Inc. The test report relates only to the item(s) tested.

Field Notes

PAGE#

FIELD NOTES			
PJ #	PJ NAME: <u>Booing Alley</u>		PJ LOCATION:
DATE: <u>10-3-08</u>	SUPERVISOR: <u>Santiago Humes</u>		CREW: <u>4</u>
DAY:	DAILY ACTIVITY, COMPLICATIONS AND RESOLUTION		
TIME	NEG A	WKR	
7:00 AM		4	Started to Set up Containment Cover All windows and Doors Set up 4 Neg Air Machines, Move All Lockers and set them in the Bowling lanes
10:00 AM			Meet with Don G.C. to get keys to Building.
1:00 PM		5	Lunch
4:00 PM		5	Finish all prep on Building for tomorrow End of Shift No Accidents

DIVERSIFIED DEMOLITION DIV 7

PAGE#

FIELD NOTES

PJ#		PJ NAME: <u>Living Alley</u>		PJ LOCATION:	
DATE: <u>10-4-05</u>		SUPERVISOR: <u>Santiago Homes</u>		CREW: <u>4</u>	
DAY: <u>2</u>		DAILY ACTIVITY, COMPLICATIONS AND RESOLUTION			
TIME	NEG A				
7:00 AM		4	Started to Remove All Transits Panels and		
			Bump them and Put them in the Dumpster		
9:00 AM			Set up Possum type Arrows Building		
11:00		5	Lunch		
12:00		4	Back from lunch (contin) to Remove transit Panels		
1:00 PM			Andrew Soto Show up and was mad He took a look		
			at the inside of Conference and started to		
			Yell and Scree and took off		
1:15			Andrew Soto Came Back and said Call Tony		
			and took off again		
1:45			Andrew Soto Came Back to Drop Poly on the Floor		
			and said Santiago at What you to Clear up		
			the Hall way and I will take to Tony		
2:15		4	Crew Clean up Hall way and move lockers to		
			the Back of Room		
3:45		4	End of Shift.		
No Accidents					

PAGE#

FIELD NOTES					
PJ#		PJ NAME: Bowling Alley		PJ LOCATION:	
DATE: 10/25/05		SUPERVISOR: Santiago Herraiz		CREW: 4	
DAY: 3		DAILY ACTIVITY, COMPLICATIONS AND RESOLUTION			
TIME	NEG A				
700		3	Men Removing tile and clean up Bathroom's w/o Mastic		
		1	man on the outside Remove trash from Building		
1000		3	man All Done inside with tile everything Done.		
1100		4	lunch		
1200		4	Back from lunch Every Body outside Removing trash		
350		4	End of Shift 1st of Building Done.		
			No Accidents		

PAGE#

PJ #				PJ NAME: <u>Browning, Alex</u>		PJ LOCATION:	
DATE: <u>10-6-03</u>				SUPERVISOR: <u>Frankgo Thomas</u>		CREW: <u>4</u>	
DAY: <u>4</u>				DAILY ACTIVITY, COMPLICATIONS AND RESOLUTION			
TIME	NEG A	WKR					
7:00		4	Working on transite out side of Building 2 Men Removing Transite and 2 Brng'g it up				
9:00		1	2 Sides Den 1 side at 125 ft and 1 side at 62 ft				
9:30		2	Started on the Back side of Building.				
		2	Brng'g Transite				
10:00			Trans. Should not come too close to the back of Building the Den side only and look at back of the Back side				
11:00		4	Lunch				
12:00			Back from lunch Countin to clean up All Transite				
3:30			Crew Done with Back side of Building.				
			NO ACCIDENTS				

DIVERSIFIED DEMOLITION DIV 7

PAGE#

FIELD NOTES

PJ#			PJ NAME: <u>Bonding Alley</u>	PJ LOCATION:
DATE: <u>10-7-05</u>			SUPERVISOR: <u>Santiago (Name)</u>	CREW:
DAY: <u>5</u>			DAILY ACTIVITY, COMPLICATIONS AND RESOLUTION	
TIME	NEG A	WKFR		
7:00		4	Crew working out side of Building Removing transits	
8:00			1/2 of wall Ben Removal on the Ground.	
			First Dump Run to land fill	
9:00		4	2nd 1/2 HOLE Done and on the Ground.	
10:01			Started to Pick up All transits from Ground.	
11:00			Lunch.	
12:30			Back from lunch and DeBolt Bag All Bag	
1:00			Stand on the front of Building cut some bushes.	
2:00			Started to clean up All DeBry	
3:30			End of shift No Activities	

DIVERSIFIED DEMOLITION DIV 7

PAGE#

FIELD NOTES

PJ # 07-09-55			PJ NAME:	PJ LOCATION:
DATE: 10-10-05			SUPERVISOR: <i>Sanjay Kumar</i>	CREW: 4
DAY: 5			DAILY ACTIVITY, COMPLICATIONS AND RESOLUTION	
TIME	NEG A	WKR		
7:00		4	Started to Remove Truss on the North End of Building.	
11:00			Lunch	
12:00			Break from lunch.	
3:50		4	North side All Done.	
			NO BEAMS	

Hawthorne Utilities Waste Disposal Invoice

Hawthorne Utilities

395 "E" Street

P.O. Box 1448

Hawthorne, NV 89415-1448

Invoice

Date	Invoice #
10/26/2005	1237

Bill To

Brownsfield Project-Labor
c/o Don Orndorff
P.O. Box 1450
Hawthorne, NV 89415-1450

Terms

Quantity	Item Code	Description	Price Each	Amount
5	Asbestos Mat...	Landfill Fees For 10-7-05 8:30 AM	25.00	125.00
5	Asbestos Mat...	Landfill Fees For 10-11-05 8:45 AM	25.00	125.00
5	Asbestos Mat...	Landfill Fees For 10-13-05 11:54 AM	25.00	125.00
5	Asbestos Mat...	Landfill Fees For 10-13-05 2:55 PM	25.00	125.00
5	Asbestos Mat...	Landfill Fees For 10-14-05 8:30 AM	25.00	125.00
5	Asbestos-Fri...	Landfill Fees for 10-16-05 12:30 PM	50.00	250.00
5	Asbestos-Fri...	Landfill Fees for 10-16-05 3:35 PM	50.00	250.00
5	Asbestos-Fri...	Landfill Fees for 10-18-05 8:40 AM	50.00	250.00
1	Asbestos-Fri...	Landfill Fees for 10-20-06 11:27 AM	50.00	50.00
			Total	\$1,425.00